OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,667 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd April.
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	3084	500	G. Scrivenor	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
			TUESDAY.	
M MALWA	2269	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3138	600	G. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3509	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2038	500	J. P. Hassel	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	E. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M, via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROBERTSON	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Birratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Meule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles 320, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	25th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doacich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th "
ADRIATIC	B. Goicich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Aadrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,803	450	21th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garofolich	4,000	400	5th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
" SUEZ ..... " 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, 99, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 21st April 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	600	25th May,
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,749	C. E. Darley.	26th April.

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rate of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 26th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muarch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1886. Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and aragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5½ pr. Re
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts.....	1 5 25-32 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts ...	1 5 29-32 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 3-32 "

Sovereigns, Rs. 13-8-9 each.

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 23, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report for the year ended 31st December, 1885, and the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1885.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Mazagon Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW English-built light LANDAU and BAROUCHE, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fuller, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail-phaetons.

A pair of well-matched young Hungarian horses, goes very well in harness, the property of a gentleman.

A pair of iron grey Arab horses, young, and go very well together.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A Bay country-bred pony, 5 years old, height 13-3, a good useful pony, the property of a gentleman.

And a few second-hand gentleman's saddles just received from England, in very good order.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c., NOW READY.

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW, FOURTH EDITION,
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) UP TO THE LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of offences. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST
OF THE
PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1881, inclusive.

Price Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1862," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10; by Post Rs. 10-12.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE-LIST.

		Rs.	as.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet		2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet		3	0
HYSON, Young (green) ... ...1 lb. packet		1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ... ... „		1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets ... ...per packet		1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet		2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...per lb.		0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUITABLE CLOTHING

FOR

GENTLEMEN "EN ROUTE" TO EUROPE,

TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the STATION, the HILLS, TRAIN, or on BOARD-SHIP bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship.

For the convenience of TRAVELLERS, passing through Bombay, A., L. & W., keep a large and well-assorted Stock of ready-made SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, ULSTERS, &c.

Patterns with Prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD "HOAR & CO.'S { Special Kit."



Season '86. BOUND PASSENGERS

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for morning	10	0	Solid Leather, from	50	0	Canvas Shoes	6	8
Travelling Suits, from	30	0	Gladstone Bags, from	35	0	Leather Slippers	3	8
Warm Cheviots, from	35	0	Gent's Fitted Bags, from	75	0	Warm Gloves	2	0
Warm Overcoats, from	40	0	Ladies' Fitted Bags, from	65	0	Do. Mitts	2	0
Cardigan Jackets, from	10	0	Solid Dressing Cases, from	20	0	Mufflers	2	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Courier Bags, from	9	0	Bath Sponges	3	8
Warm Under Shirts, from	7	8	Solid Linen Bags	5	12	Hair Brushes in case	10	0
Ditto. Pants, from	7	8	Travelling Baths, from	35	0	Marine Soap	1	4
White Shirts, six for	23	0	Pillows, from	2	0	Eau de Cologne	1	0
Printed do. do.	30	0	Scotch Mauds, from	20	0	Cloth Brushes	2	8
Oxford do. do.	36	0	Rugs	16	0	Soap Boxes	2	0
Flannel do. do.	52	0	Deck Chairs	9	8	Tooth Brushes	0	10
Silk do. do.	72	0	Rug Straps	2	8	Razors	1	4
Under Vests, Gauze, for	14	0	Purses	2	0	Pocke Knives	1	4
Pocket Handkerchiefs, doz.	6	0	Sovereign Holders	3	0	Ever-clean Collars, ...each	0	12
Warm Socks, doz.	20	0	Note Wallets	4	8	Money Belts, ...each	3	8
Thin do. do.	12	0	Travelling Caps	4	12			
Overland Trunks, from	27	0	Felt Hats	4	8			

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

Every Homeward Passenger should procure their requirements from

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each	"	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... from	"	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs.		66	
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... "		50	
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... "		35	
Do, do. do. Second quality ... ... "		25	
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... "		250	
Do, do. do. Second quality ... ... "		150	
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... "		120	
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... "		95	

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

USEFUL DISINFECTANTS

FOR HOUSE AND STABLE USE.

		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
Calvert's No. 4, Carbolic Acid	¼ lb.	0	12	Little's Soluble Phenyle	bottle	0	8
" " "	1 lb.	1	2	" " "	"	1	0
" " "	½ gall	3	0	" " "	"	2	8
" " "	1 gall. tin	5	0	" " "	1 gallon tin	7	0
" Carbolic Acid Powder, packet		0	10	" " "	½ pt. bottle	0	8
" " "	28 lb. box	3	12	" " "	1 " "	1	4
" " "	cwt. cask	11	0	" " "	2 " "	2	8
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per pt. bottle		0	10	Condy's Fluid	½ pt. bottle	0	8
" " "	qt. "	1	4	" "	1 pt. "	1	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

A PIANO FO Rs. 300 CASH!!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 190lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ... ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS ... ... from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS ... ... from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5	0
9	8	...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5	0
10	0	...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6	0
12	0	...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7	0
12	8	...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7	0
13	0	...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7	0
15	0	...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8	0
16	0	...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9	0
17	0	...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9	0
20	0	...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23	0	...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12	0
26	0	...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After	14	0
28	0	...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wine	16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT

AND

EVERY EVENING,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GIFTS

AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE PERFORMANCE.

Rs. 50

In money presents will be distributed in the same impartial manner that gave so much satisfaction last evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND

AL FRESCO,

VICTORIA GARDENS,

MONDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1886.

To celebrate the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION of WESTERN INDIA, AND IN AID OF THE SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN, lately established by DR. THOMAS BLANEY.

TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

The Gardens will be extensively illuminated with ELECTRIC LIGHTS, KINDLY SUPPLIED BY THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in addition to THOUSANDS OF GLASS BUTTIES AND GRAND COMBINATION OF AMUSEMENTS, STALLS, EXHIBITIONS, SPORTS, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, CLOWNS, MUSIC, DANCING, MINSTRELS, SHOWS, PROMENADES, REFRESHMENT BOUFFETS, &c., &c., &c.

ADMISSION Rs. 1 TO THE GARDENS.
Children under 12 years, and Servants accompanying Children, Half Price.
Gates open at 8 p.m.; Fun and Frolic 9 p.m.
Tickets to be had at the Gate or at the Office of the Association, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL TRAM-CARS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 23rd, 24th and 26th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

LADIES'

LISLE THREAD HOSE.

Delicate Shades of Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal, Ruby, Gold.
Cash per pair, Rs. 2-8.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink, Cardinal, & Ruby.
Per pair, Rs. 3-0.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for REPAIRS to the Barque NATAL.
The vessel will enter the Patent Slip, Mazagon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst. A list of the required repairs and further particulars can then be obtained from the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent. These must state the time within which repairs will be completed.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1885.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1886.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1885, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1886, from 12 noon to 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 20th April, 1886, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st, to WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, April 19, 1886.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1885.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th instant to 5th proximo both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

JUST ARRIVED.

	Net Cash. Rs.	a.
Bragg's Charcoal Lozenges	0	12
Blair's Gout Pills	0	12
Brown's Troches in Bottles	0	10
Cooper's Thirst Lozenges	0	12
Common's Areca-nut Tooth Paste	1	4
Clarke's Night Lights	1	0
Geherig's Teething Necklace ......12 and	1	4
James's Herbal Pomade	0	12
Judson's Silver or Gold Ink	0	8
" Artist Black	0	10
" Bronzonette	0	10
" Simple Dyes	0	6
Locock's Wafers in Bottles	0	14
Daughty's Voice Lozenges	0	12
Osborn's Golden Drops	0	14
Warner's Inghwin	3	8
Veseline Cold Cream	0	10
Wilkinson's Bronchio Troches	1	12
Morrison's Pills, Nos. 1 and 2	0	10
Therapeon, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ......1-8 and	2	12
Walker's Extract of Coffee and Chichony	0	12
Singleton's Golden Eye Ointment	1	6
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia	1	12
Woodcock's Windpills	0	12
Grimstone's Eye Snuff	2	12
Bromo Papers	1	0
Dranson's Essence of Coffee	0	10
Bugeaud's Wine	3	0
Eau de Suez Yellow	1	8
" " Red	2	0
" " Green	2	8
Valentine Meat Juice	3	4
Laville's Gout Drops	7	8
" " Pills	7	8
Propert's Kid Reviver ......as. 8 and	0	12
Roche's Embrocation	0	8
Lockyer's Hair Restorer	1	0
Rooke's Solar Elixir	3	0
Northway's Kill-Pain	0	12
Murray's Gout Specific	3	4
Japanned Medicine Chest	13	8
Jones's Eye Drop, Bottle	1	0
Achome Sprays	2	4
Regulating Brass Spirit Lamps	2	0
Bin Aural Stethescope	16	0
Tooth Pick and Pencil combined	0	12
Bottle and Syringe combined	1	0
Gentleman's Pocket Companion	1	4
Ear Trumpets (various), Telescope, Stethocope	6	0
International Tooth Brush and Stand	1	0
Tongue Scrapers, Ivory and Shell, 12 as. to	1	4
Embrocation Rubber	0	12
Sponge Powder	0	6
Moth Bricks	0	6
Patent Medicine Dropper, Bottle	0	6

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN MACFARLANE, Esquire, Solicitor of the High Court, Bombay, has contracted to sell to PEERBHAI VEERJEE All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Gowalia Tank-road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement about 3,200 square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Gungadree Shastree, on the South by the Gowalia Tank-road, on the East by the property of Sorabjee Rustomjee, and on the West by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, and bearing No. 2070 in the books of the Collector, with the appurtenance to the said premises belonging.
All persons having any claim or claims against the aforesaid property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on or before Tuesday next, the 27th instant, and otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if any there be.—Dated this 21st day of April 1886.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKAR AND DINSHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 316 OF 1885.
SITANATH GOPINATH AJINKYA, Subordinate Judge at Junnar, in Poona District, at present residing at Junnar..................Plaintiff.
vs.
PATHAN ESMAILKHAN HASSUM KHAN, formerly of Bombay, at present a convict undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail at Ajmere ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 8th day of September, 1885, it was ordered that the following property should be SOLD by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely:—
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-one square yards and one-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the tenement or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 26, 28 and 30, all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Clive-road, on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvee in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Clive-road, on or towards the west by the property of Esmail Hassum, on or towards the north by the Clive Second Row, and on or towards the south by the Clive First Row.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property that they should, on or before the 7th day of May, 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1886.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 26th instant on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and COMMANDERS of VESSELS, calling at Massowa, are hereby informed that the undersigned have been appointed Coal-Suppliers to the Royal Italian Marine, and will be happy to supply Cardiff Coal, of the best quality, of which they have a large stock always on hand. Quick despatch guaranteed.
E. TAGLIABUE & Co.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of extending the HEAD TELEGRAPH OFFICE, on the Esplanade, at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 17th April, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

ON VIEW, Mr. A. J Brooks's valuable household furniture, English Victoria, Horse, plants, &c., to be sold at Middle Colaba on Saturday, 24th April.

WANTED at once an experienced Indent-collector for piece-goods and sundry, Only first class Clerks should apply, "Import," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

LOST, between the Fort and Kalbadevie-road, two Catalogues of Milling Machineries. Finder will be rewarded with Rs. 10 on restoring them to X., care of this office.

ADVERTISER wishes to advance money on Mortgage of Landed Property or any other Substantial Security. Reasonable interest will be charged. Apply to JOHN, care of this office.

FOR SALE, a complete turn-out, consisting of a Barelly Cart, with a pole and shafts, a pair of fast-trotting ponies, 13-3, and Poona made harness. Price Rs. 450. Apply to P. H. D., Post Office, Kaira.

THE best enjoyment during the hot season is Cool Drinks, Ices, &c., which can be had of the best quality; also Ground Mocha Coffee. Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street

TO BE SOLD at Mr. Brooks's Auction Sale, on Saturday, at Middle Colaba, a very Stylish and Handsome four-wheeled "Perth" Dog Cart, almost new, A pretty Carriage for a pair of ponies.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

PHIPSON & Co., have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MEMORIAL of ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—Fine leather Albums illustrated with the well-known battles and personages of England. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Pugrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

TO LET, very airy Bungalows on the Cooria Hill, commanding a beautiful situation, within a few hundred yards of the Cooria Station. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Under-graduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to MR. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY!

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF PRESERVED PEACHES, W. P. HAMS, T. RABBITS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, consisting of few cases of preserved peaches, Westphalia hams, Tasmanian rabbits, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
" 1885..................£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,678 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild,
James Helme, Esq.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.	
Sampson Lucas, Esq.	

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.
Full particulars upon application to
KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY.
HAS the greatest and cheapest choice in all qualities of Diamonds.
PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England.
FILES. FILES. FILES.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS:

LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct.

BIRMINGHAM: Gt. Hampton St.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 35
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY..................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 8
Second do. .... " 2 8
Third do. .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..................8 As. per line.
Second do..................4½ " "
Third and succeeding.........2¼ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.
Per Annum..................Rs 12
Half-yearly.................. " 6
Quarterly.................. " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.
Per Annum..................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.................. " 6
Quarterly.................. "

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Empire (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lisnacrieve (s), for Pondicherry ; Kt. of St. John (s), Antwerp ; and Aspatria (s), Marseilles.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Gymkhana will be open to ladies to-day, instead of Good Friday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchgarvie left the dock on the 20th and the s.s. Wingate yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic for the week ended the 10th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 19,651 in receipts.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 17th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 1,31,857 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 23rd current, the charges on issuing Foreign Money orders and British Postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 27, viz., 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—Govind Hurry, living at Girgaum Back Road, reported to the police that his son, named Gopal, aged 12 years, left his house on Tuesday forenoon, after stealing Rs. 60 in currency notes from his cash box, and cannot be found. The boy had, besides the money stolen, silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 40.

CASUALTY IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday evening, while a native craft, laden with cotton from Surat, belonging to Jairam Pandes, a cotton merchant, while entering the harbour, struck on a sunken rock off the Sassoon Dock, which caused the vessel to spring a leak, damaging a large portion of the cotton. The amount of damage done is not known.

A NOTED HOUSE BREAKER.—Harry Peters, who some four years ago had been convicted of committing theft at the residences of several gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill, was yesterday brought upon remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing three separate thefts, on the night of the 15th instant, two of which he committed at the Two Tanks, and the third at Cammatteepoora, of property consisting of sundry articles of wearing apparel, books, an accordeon, brass vessels, a watch and chain, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 70-6. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges, and in his defence stated that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing at the time, but admitted four previous convictions for theft. He was thereupon convicted upon the three charges and sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—The newly-constituted Town Council met for the first time yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Dosabhai Framji, the chairman. The members present were :—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, Drs. Waters and Cowasji, Messrs. R.N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, R. M. Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik. The Municipal Commissioner wroten requesting sanction to a further advance of one lakh of rupees from the budget provision to defray charges on account of the Tansa Water Works. This was formally agreed to. Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 7,100 to the Forest Department for the purchase of trees at Tansa on strips of land taken up for the purposes of the water works. The payment was directed from the amount reserved in the budget of Rs. 3,380-3-8 for Municipal election charges to date, including stationery, printing, advertising bills, hire of furniture, construction and fitting of polling places, and fees of polling officers.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Luchmondass Purshanandass charged Kissondass Suckoor and Kesori Narayandas before Mr. Cooper, with kidnapping his daughter Mooghibai from his lawful guardianship. Mr. Pearse, solicitor, prosecuted, and Messrs. Davur, barrister-at-law, and Shewshankar Govindram, pleader, defended the accused. From the information filed it appeared that the complainant filed an affidavit, on the 19th December last, before Mr. Justice Bayley and obtained an *habeas corpus* writ for the restoration of his three children, two boys, and a girl, named Mooghibai, who were with his mother-in-law. The order passed was made absolute in January, and in March last, while he was at work, the children, whom he had left at home, were taken away by seven persons to a house at Breach Candy. They were subsequently taken to Tannah to the accused, where the girl was married to the second prisoner. The boys were sent back by the accused, and the girl, aged 11 years, kept at Tannah. The evidence of the complainant was not finished when the case was adjourned.

THE BROACH RIOTS CASE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals in the cases of fifty-four of the Broach rioters, was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Leith and the Hon Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Tooiseydas for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the accused, read the rest of the evidence recorded by the Session Judge. He submitted that, in the first place, it was an innocent holiday assembly, their common object being to *salaam* the Collector, and then pass on to the Sukaltirth fair. By an accident, a quarrel occurred between the people in the cart and those near it, in which only a few of the crowd could have participated. Mr. Anderson argued that this quarrel incriminated those only who took part in it, but not the whole assembly ; because the quarrel arose suddenly ; and it was not the common object of the crowd to kill or beat the occupants of the cart. Before the whole assembly could be made answerable, it must be shown to have been the common object to kill or beat. The crowd being a holiday crowd, their common object was only to go in procession and to enjoy themselves. The assembly, as an assembly, did not become an unlawful one by reason only of the scrimmage near the cart. The primary common object being enjoyment, there could not have been a new common criminal object when they ran into the lane ; because there was evidence that there were many at the entrance to the lane who did not aid, abet, or even approve of what was taking place in the lane. Men of no education or intelligence, and guided by sheepish instincts, the majority of the crowd trailed after some who had got into the lane. It did not show premeditation ; and Mr. Anderson urged that a large portion trailed in the direction of the lane with absolute disapproval of what was taking place. Of course the law was against them ; but they were too ignorant to know the law, and many might have tarried at the entrance to the lane, saying to themselves—"We did not come with the object of attacking any body ; we came only to *salaam* the Collector ; and we shall have nothing to do with this quarrel." When the crowd dispersed, and some members of it pushed onwards in the direction of the bazaar and the Bank, their object became a new one. The evidence showed that only one or at most two persons went up to the Bank, the great majority standing at a distance, so that the Bank incident might be dismissed as of no consequence. Mr. Anderson submitted that the mere keeping with the crowd, without taking a part in their proceedings, would be an excuse in law ; because the law laid down that a man must be intentionally a member of an unlawful assembly, and must intentionally continue to be a member of it, without being compelled to do so, before he could be convicted. With these general observations, Mr. Anderson referred to the cases of about eight of the accused individually, who, he said, were convicted on insufficient grounds.

Mr. Leith, in support of the convictions, said it was a most important question to determine the common objects of the Talavia gathering on the unfortunate 22nd November 1885. And in order to do so it was necessary to take a retrospective glance at the circumstances which led to the unlawful assembly of the date abovementioned. The learned counsel briefly alluded to the total absence of education among, and the low moral condition of, the Talavias, which Mr. Horsley, in his judgment, had commented upon at great length. No doubt, in their extreme ignorance, their credulity was played upon by their chief when he professed to be able to subvert the British *raj* and to substitute his own sway in its stead. Turning to the evidence in the case, Mr. Leith said there were a great number of discrepancies as to minor details ; but the learned counsel thought their Lordships would scarcely hold that those discrepancies militated against the broad, established facts of the case. Turning to the past history of the Talavias, Mr. Leith referred to the volume of the *Bombay Gazette*, Khaira and Punch Mahals, pp. 227-29, in which, by a cruel irony of fate, an account of these people was given by the late Mr. W. B. Prescott. It showed clearly two things—their extraordinary power of combination as a community and their blind faith in their spiritual heads. Lakha Bhagat, the first accused, was their spiritual head ; and another was a female who was allowed to be the *Matta*, who, though not a perfect Joan of Arc, was acknowledged as an incarnation of the male god Narayen. She was present at the outrage committed on the 22nd November last, and one witness stated that she was the first to stop Mr. Prescott's carriage ; but she had succeeded in effecting her escape. Mr. Leith was willing to make this general admission in favour of the prisoners, that he believed that, in what they did, they acted with perfect *bona fides*. The influence of their spiritual heads over their minds was immense. So when they came to the neighbourhood of Broach, a conference was held, the result of which was that Lakha Bhagat declared that, under the commands of the *Matta*, he must unfurl his flag, subvert the British *raj*, and establish his own supremacy in its stead. It had been said that the sins of all the people were to be visited upon the head of the unfortunate Lakha Bhagat. Eliminate Lakha Bhagat, Mr. Leith remarked, and there would remain nothing of the case. He had been the mainspring of the action of the Talavias. It was apparent that the crowd mistook Mr. Prescott for the Collector. They had been to the latter's bungalow, and had learned that he was not there ; and on meeting the carriage later on, they believed it was the Collector's carriage. There was enough evidence to show that Lakha's object was to wrest the British *raj* in the name of the *Matta*. That this was so was further shown by the visit Lakha paid to General Wedderburn's tomb, where he cut his finger, marked the spot with his blood, planted his flag thereon, and declared that he dedicated the spot to the *Matta*. He claimed supernatural powers, for instance, of turning the enemy's bullets into water. There was an intention, Mr. Leith said, either to subvert the British *raj* or to overawe the authorities.

At this stage further hearing of the appeals was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE number of the graduates of the Bombay University assembled yesterday evening at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association to form a Graduates' Association. On the motion of Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, was called to the chair.

Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, a pleader of the High Court and one of the promoters for the formation of the association, briefly stated the objects of the association. He said that there were now about more than 600 graduates who belonged to the Bombay University. It was a sad spectacle to see that the graduates had no right given them in the matter of the election of the Fellows of the Bombay University. It was but fair and reasonable that Government should have reserved for themselves the patronage of appointing Fellows of the Bombay University when the constituency of graduates was not so strong as it now was ; but now that there was a sufficient constituency of graduates created, a few, if not more, of the election of the Fellows of the Bombay University should be entrusted to them. It should be also one of the objects of the association to watch the interest of the graduates generally. Sir Richard Temple, their former Governor, tried to open revenue service to the graduates of the Bombay University, but soon after his departure what little had been done in that direction had received a damper at the hands of certain authorities. Their representations made to Government as a body would certainly carry greater weight than attempts made individually. The work of education generally was also to be one of the great objects of the association, whose members had gone through a certain course of studies in schools and colleges and had stood the crucial test of examinations. None more than the graduates of the University, he said, were able to understand the merits or demerits of the educational system. He was sanguine that the association had a great future before it. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta proposed that it was desirable to form an association of the graduates of the Bombay University with a view to promote and further the interests of the graduates, and generally to promote the cause of education in the Presidency. He said that a paper had been placed in his hands which showed that 247 graduates had already signified their willingness to join the Association. Of these 128 were from Bombay, while the rest were from different parts of the presidency. As was pointed out by Mr. Khare, the Senate had not on its rolls members who might be called true representatives of the graduates, that is to say, they had not been returned by the graduates. It would therefore be one of the objects of the Association to secure a proper representation on the Senate. A great deal was stated about education being valued in India only as a means for giving a decent livelihood. It was wrong to cast this as a reproach upon those who were receiving education, because everywhere throughout the world they saw that people went in for education for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood or acquiring a career. (Hear, hear.) It was again stated that the only employment they sought was under Government. It was true that there could not be vacancies under Government for all the graduates turned out by the University ; but the practical question was this—had enough been done to open to them such careers to which they might legitimately aspire ? (Hear, hear.) It would, therefore, be one of the objects of the Association to point out the openings to which the graduates might reasonably lay claim. He had lately been reading one of the orders of Government which stated that graduates employed by them should begin at Rs. 15, or so, per month. (Laughter.) He did not know in what capacity, whether of sepoy or under-karkoon, that it was proposed to employ them ; but it was something very horrifying to his mind to read that order. He must say that the time should soon arrive when they should encourage education for its own sake, and that this Association should mainly contribute to develope what he might call an academic spirit. He had been taken by business to different parts of the Presidency, over and over again, and he sometimes did not know how to pass his evenings without somebody to talk with. But as soon as he met a school-master or such other person who had received education, they both at once recognized the bond of union that subsisted between them, and the conversation they had afforded an agreeable pastime. He gave this personal instance to show that there was education as the basis of a bond of union among the graduates which might go a great way to develope an academic spirit. The discussion of various questions by an organized body of graduates would lead to the formation of wider, clearer, and more liberal views on education, and they would altogether be in a much better position to solve some of the problems which were at present agitating their mind. He had no doubt that the Association would be of great advantage to the cause of the graduates themselves, as well as to the cause of education in general. (Applause.)

Mr. N. G Chandavarkar, in seconding the resolution, observed that they all recognized the practical value of the organization which they were going to establish that evening. They ought to see what would be the future prospects of the graduates. Such an organization, he said, would not only do great good to the graduates but also to the country.

Mr. Vaid made a few observations regarding the necessity and usefulness of the association.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. D. N. Wadia proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the committee :—President : The Honourable Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade. Committee : Messrs. Abdalla Mehralli Dharamsi, Ashwant Vasudew Athale, Bala Mangesh Wagle, Bamanjee Sorabjee, Dajee Abajee Khare, Dossabhai Nasserwanjee Wadia, Dinsha Pestonjee Kanga, Dr. G. B. Prabhaker, Mr. Gokaldas Kandas Parekh, Dr. J. A. Da Gama, Messrs. Jijibhai Edaljee Mody, Jamietram Nanabhai (Judge, Jijibhai Pestanjee Mestri, Kavasjee Dadabhai Naigamvala, Khursedjee Sorabjee Patel, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Messrs. Narayen Gunesh Chandarvarkar, Pirosha Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Dr. Rustamjee Nasserwanji Khory, Messrs. Rustamjee Dhunjibhai Sethna, Shanker Pandurang Pandit, Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Messrs. Thomas Duncan, Vaman Abbajee Modak ; Rustam Karsedjee Rustamjee Cama, B. A.,L.L.B., and Ganesh Krishna Deshmukh, B.A., L.L. B., joint secretaries and treasurers. He said that the list included the names of some of the most distinguished *alumni* of the University, and were men of large experience and business capacities.

Mr. Prabhakar seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Dr. J. A. Da Gama proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and it was carried.

The chairman in reply said that they should see that their interests and rights were properly protected. As educated men they were conscious of their rights and responsibilities. They must have a voice in the constitution and working of the University which had now existed for nearly twenty-seven years. It was quite time that the election of the Fellows of the University, which had been vested in Government, might to a certain extent be given to the association. They must see that there were sufficient openings made for graduates. Why should not other departments, such as Customs, Salt, Forest, &c., like the Revenue Department, be left open to educated natives of this country ? The professions of law, medicine, and engineering were in fact overstocked, and other departments should now be opened for them.

The meeting then dispersed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, April 22.

6-45 a m—Matins
7-15 a m—Celebration
5-15 p m—Evensong
8-30 p m—Service of Penitence and Address

Good Friday, April 23.

6-45 a m—Matins and Ante-Communion.
12 noon to 3 p m—"The Three Hours' Agony." To be preached by the Lord Bishop.
6 p m—Evensong and Sermon

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·830
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 0
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	1·6
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	327

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—APRIL 21.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Starling moved that the case, which was set down for hearing the first day after the May vacation, be heard at an earlier date. The insolvent was formerly the secretary and treasurer of the Colaba, the Alexandra, the Fleming and the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mills, in liquidation.

The Commissioner : The insolvent wont get his discharge as a matter of course. The debts amount to a million sterling, and there are charges of breaches of trust, and of misappropriating thirty or forty lakhs of other people's money.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the liquidators of the above four companies, and asked that the hearing be postponed till the return of Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, who was now absent from Bombay.

The hearing was postponed till the second Wednesday in July.

RE KHETSEY PRAGJEE.

Mr. Mankar applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order.

Mr. Starling opposed the application on behalf of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, creditors for Rs. 2,000 odd.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent, without any capital at all, ordered through Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., 25 boxes of copper, and afterwards, owing to the market having gone down—which was the usual thing here—he refused to take delivery of them. The conduct of the insolvent had not been satisfactory, and the application must, therefore, be refused.

RE GOPALJEE PURSHOTUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the insolvents and moved for an interim order.

Mr. Jardine opposed the application on behalf of a creditor, and said that a similar application had already been twice refused.

After some argument, the application was refused.

RE COOVERJEE KUDABUX AND MOTIJAN.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents, the second of whom is an actress, were granted an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge :—Vitho Jotibarao Kudum, Fazulbhoy Dhurumsey Khoja, Balcrustna Huri Kamthaker, Narondas Kirparam Thuker and two others, Mohunlal Pranjeevun Durjee and another, Nana Narayen Jadow, Dadabhoy Dinshajee Nanjiawara, Francis Anthony Pereira, Govind Luximon Poolmalee, Pestonjee Burjorjee Mistry, Motabhoy Soonder Talpade, Esmalkhan Dilawur Khan and another, Hurjeevun Runsord Sickligur and another, Balcrushna Vitul Amenkur, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Katruck, Gopal Dakoo Powar and Gunput Bapoojee Dev.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

IN the Calcutta Police Court, on Saturday, an application for a summons for libel was made to Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. Thomas de Burgh Miller against Mr. Robert Knight, the editor, and Mr. D. Barlow, the printer and publisher of the *Statesman*. The *Englishman* gives the following report of the application :—

Mr. M. P. Gasper, instructed by Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, said :—I have been instructed to make an application on behalf of a gentleman named Thomas de Burgh Miller, for the issue of a summons against Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of a newspaper known as the *Statesman and Friend of India*, published in Calcutta, and against Mr. D. Barlow, who is the printer and publisher of that newspaper. In a series of articles which have appeared in that newspaper concerning matters connected with the Bardwan Raj and concerning Mr. Miller and others who are employed at present under the Court of Wards who are in charge of that estate, there have been published a series of libels of the most damaging character against Mr. Miller and the others. Of course, I do not appear for the others, and the others are not before the Court now, but Mr. Miller applies for process against these two gentlemen, and desire that they be prosecuted criminally for the publication of this defamatory matter. We have thought it right in this case to draw up a formal complaint, so that your Honour will know, with some precision, what the matters complained of are and what the matters in respect of which the process is asked for are, instead of leaving them vaguely to be picked out of the articles. We have culled from the articles the gravest matters to be found in them, and we have put them *seriatim* in this complaint, and I ask that I may be allowed to place them before the Court now. The complaints are these :—

1—For that the said Robert Knight and D. Barlow on the 10th day of April, 1886, in the town of Calcutta, defamed the complainant by printing and publishing in that day's issue of the said newspaper of and concerning the complainant (among others) the words following, that is to say :—

"The friends of this old family" (meaning thereby the family of the late Maharaja of Bardwan) "insist in particular upon the necessity of enquiry being made into the vast sums of money that have been drawn from the hoards of the Raj during the last six years by the Joint Managers, Bun Behari and Mr. Miller" (meaning thereby the complainant), "on the plea that they were required for current expenditure or for investment in Government securities, also into the amounts that are declared to have been remitted by these gentlemen" (meaning thereby the said Bun Behari and the complainant) "during the same period to London and to local tradesmen with the invoices of the goods bought, the aggregate amount of Mr. Miller's" (meaning thereby the complainant's) "personal drawings from the Prince during the five years of his Raj, and the sale of eight lakhs of old coins through the cashier of the Raj and their disposal," imputing thereby that the complainant had committed gross exactions and the offences of criminal misappropriation and theft, and intending thereby to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe, that such imputation would harm the reputation of the complainant, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Regarding the first complaint there can be no question upon the face of these words ; reading the words carefully and seeing the way in which the language has been framed, it is quite clear that the object of the writer was, by inuendo, to charge Mr. Miller and the others, or, at all events, another, with exactions and with criminal misappropriation, or even with theft, and if this is so, unless Mr. Knight or Mr. Barlow are in a position to justify them, that is to say, prove the truth of what they have stated, they have committed defamation. Secondly, it was said :—

For that the said Robert Knight and D. Barlow at the time and place aforesaid defamed the complainant by printing and publishing in the said issue that various matters called for enquiry and particularly of and concerning the complainant the words following :—"But particularly the destination of the four lakhs of rupees that were drawn by Mr. Miller" (meaning the complainant) "from the Treasury as the expense incurred by him in obtaining from Sir Ashley Eden the khillut in, and, finally, the money spent on the attempt to secure the person of the girl whom the late Maharaja married, and the destination of that money," imputing thereby that the complainant had committed the offence of criminal misappropriation, and had acted dishonestly, and intending thereby to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm, the reputation of the complainant, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Now as regards that, it is utterly untrue, as I am instructed, that four lakhs were drawn by anybody from the Raj for the purposes of this khillut. It is utterly untrue that Mr. Miller drew any portion of this money, even one pice of it. The fact is that a sum of little over one lakh was drawn by the Maharaja himself and by his subordinates, not Mr. Miller, for the purpose of expending upon this khillut. Bearing in mind what the nature of the ceremonies were, the entertainments and lavish hospitality that the Maharaja incurred at the time of this khillut being invested on him, it is extraordinary, I think, how little money was spent, and remembering also that Mr. Miller had nothing whatever to do with it. During it all Mr. Miller had no concern with the money at all. He had no part or concern with any payments made by the late Maharaja, or with the destination of the money. The third complaint is :—

For that the said Robert Knight and D. Barlow, at the time and place aforesaid, defamed the complainant by printing and publishing in the said issue of, and concerning the complainant, the words following :—

"Were the Raj under thoroughly efficient management, it would take time for the Board to acquire such a knowledge of its affairs as is necessary, but with such managers as Mr. Miller and Bun Behari the difficulties of the Board will be insuperable."

Imputing thereby that the Raj was under incompetent management, and that the complainant was unfit and incompetent to be manager, and intending thereby to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the complainant, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

It is quite clear that Mr. Miller's vocation in life and his means of livelihood consists in his capacity and training and ability to manage zemindary property and estates, and here, in the language of the complaint, it is imputed most maliciously that he is wholly unfit and incompetent to manage the Raj, and, unless this language is justified, I submit the libels are of the gravest character. The fourth complaint is :—

For that the said Robert Knight and D. Barlow, on the 11th day of April 1886, at the place aforesaid, defamed the complainant by printing and publishing in the issue of the said newspaper of that date of and concerning the complainant (among others) the words following :—

"Mr. Miller" (meaning thereby the complainant) "has conducted an extensive correspondence with the numerous tradesmen who ministered to the extravagant wants and caprices of the late Maharaja. Messrs. Maynard and Harris, we are assured, drew no less than £70,000 from the young Maharaja under Mr. Miller's" (meaning thereby the complainant's) "indents upon these gentlemen for European goods. We are ashamed to add the estimate placed upon the intrinsic value of the goods supplied at this extravagant cost," imputing thereby that the complainant had cheated the Raj out of large sums of money, and intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm, the reputation of the complainant, and having thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

The imputation there being according to the complaint, that the complainant had cheated the Raj out of large sums of money, and of course, the object of that was to harm the complainant. Messrs. Maynard and Harris were agents for the purpose of obtaining European goods during the life-time of the late Maharaja. They were agents who were employed by the family of the Raj for a number of years and instead of £70,000 having been spent, only £ 15,000 has been spent, and I am instructed that so far from these indents having led to a loss to the Raj, large sums of money have been saved to the Raj by obtaining these goods from Europe, and we shall be able to establish successfully that in respect of these indents and in respect of other indents, every farthing of discount has been taken from these tradespeople in full and credited in the books of the Raj and paid into the Raj cash. Therefore the whole of that, as I am instructed, is pure imagination, and imagination which has been actuated by malice. The fifth complaint is :—

For that the said Robert Knight and D. Barlow at the time and place aforesaid defamed the complainant by printing and publishing in the said issue the words following :—

"The truth simply is that Mr. Miller" (meaning the complainant) "has been one of those adventurers that were common enough in the early days of our rule, but that we hoped had disappeared for many years. His appointment as Manager of the Raj must have been made without the least enquiry into his fitness for the discharge of its duties, or in any direction where the Board would have been likely to arrive at the history of his connection with the Raj. An absolute hanger-on, discharging no duties whatever but those we have described, he has been minister and assistant to every extravagance that has been perpetrated at the palace since his appointment, and has not failed to make very handsome provision for himself in the process. He is probably not worse than other men, and not done more than others in his position would have done, but he is totally unfit to be made manager of the estates under any circumstances from his utter want of acquaintance, not only with zemindary management, but with the language of the people. We ask the Government to look particularly at the story of the personal provision that this gentlemen induced the boy Maharaja to make for himself and his wife during their joint lifetime. He had been but six or seven years at the time in the employ of the Raj, and his office was that of a pure sinecure."

The whole of that is utterly untrue, the fact being that Mr. Miller has been serving the Raj not for five or for six years, but for fifteen or sixteen years, and his pay was not Rs. 500, but the emoluments of the office, under the direction of the late Maharaja, amounted to Rs. 800, the fact being that in the lifetime of the old Maharaja he was president of council for the management of the estates, and further, within a year or two of the death of the late Maharaja—not whilst Mr. Miller was present but whilst he was absent—the Maharaja of his own free will gave Mr. Miller an increase of Rs. 1,200 because he was well deserving of it, and we will be able to show that so strong was his sense of duty that he refused a present of Rs. 75,000 from the Maharaja. I submit he is the very last person in the world in respect of whom these charges should have been made. The complaint went on to say :—"The young Maharaja was of very feeble character as is well known, and within a week after the death of his grandfather, Mr. Miller raised his own pay from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,200 a month and insisted upon the boy making a provision of Rs. 600 a month for himself and his wife as long as they lived under regular formal deed. We have this information from a gentleman who did all that lay in his power to prevent the boy executing it, and the scene has been described to us under which his signature was obtained from him. Mr. Miller presented the deed to the young Maharaja with his own hand, and when the boy tried to evade signing it, by promising to do so at some future time, Mr. Miller would not let the prince leave the room until he had obtained his signature from him. In addition to these exactions he twice over, during the five brief years of the boy's reign, took from him a full year's pay in advance that he might visit England, and in each case the sum, Rs. 16,000 for his passage money, or upwards of Rs. 60,000 in all, while he drew from him the incredible sum of £40,000 for getting an ordinary khillut from Sir Ashley Eden. His colleague Bepin Behari meanwhile has been fleecing the Raj independently, but of this gentleman we shall have something to say in another issue. Meanwhile we ask this simple question :—Does the Government sell its decorations at the extortionate rate of £40,000 for an ordinary khillut or address of honour ? Who was it that received the £40,000 that this poor boy was made to pay for a khillut not worth Rs. 5,000 ? If the Government would like to know the destination of the money let it enquire closely of the older servants of the Raj." The whole of this, I am instructed, is absolutely a fiction.

The Magistrate.—It is no use your going on, Mr. Gasper, I think you are entitled to a summons.

Mr. Gasper.—As regards the technical point that Mr Knight is the editor and Mr. Barlow the printer of this paper, Mr. Dignam is here, and I am instructed that he himself went to the office of the *Statesmen* yesterday, and informed Mr. Knight of the purpose for which he came which was to know who was the printer of the paper.

The Magistrate.—I do not think it necessary for you to prove that at present, it can be cleared up afterwards.

Mr. Gasper.—Very well, your Worship.

The summons was then made returnable for Thursday, the 29th instant.

THE COMMISSARIAT IN BURMAH.

DURING the recent expedition to Mandalay officers and men were unanimous in praising the excellent Commissariat arrangements. Colonel J. Laughton, principal Commissariat Officer with the force, has now forwarded to the Madras Government a very interesting account of the operations in his department from the time that the expedition first left Madras for Burmah up to the 5th February. The following facts have been gathered from the report :—

It was almost comparatively plain sailing until the expedition reached Mandalay ; though when it was found that the troops were to be sent up in so many different steamers, and that the Artillery were to be sent up separately from the other troops, a complete reorganisation of the Department had to be undertaken at Rangoon, and the European regiments to be indented upon for non-commissioned officers to make up the required strength for the different ships employed. A bakery was also established on board every steamer conveying British troops, and slaughter cattle were purchased on shore. But after crossing the frontier this latter was sometimes impossible, and foraging parties had to be sent out to shoot or collect the required cattle, for which the owners were, however, paid full value in almost every case. The troops were thus provided with fresh bread and meat during the whole of their passage from Rangoon to Mandalay. As soon as the frontier was reached separate detachments had to be dropped at the different posts, each requiring a separate Commissariat establishment, of which there were no less than five, furnished with 30 days' provisions each, between the frontier and Mandalay. This necessitated the employment of more non-commissioned officers from British regiments, but these are gradually being replaced by the Commissariat officers. A system of signalling from ship to ship enabled the different details connected with these different detachments to be arranged during the passage, and the Department was thus able to have the stores for each post ready to be landed immediately on arrival. On arriving at Mandalay the head-quarters of the Commissariat were established in the Custom House in two depôts, one for Europeans and the other for natives, and a third was shortly afterwards opened in the Palace for the troops there. It was when the flying columns began to be sent out from Mandalay that the difficulties of the Department actually commenced, for the number of flying columns which were sent out sometimes amounted to five in two days after only a few hours' notice. This, of course, involved a large amount of increased labour in connexion with victualling the troops and keeping the separate accounts, and on several occasions both officers and men had to work night and day. Besides flying columns, there were in the beginning of February fifteen large permanent outposts also to be provisioned, and more have since been established ; the expedition to Bhamo also requiring the attention of the Department.

A DUELLIST'S DINNER.

THE well-known Hungarian duellist, M. Pfennyt, has just celebrated at the town of Pesth his thirty-fifth duel by a unique banquet. Only those were invited who could prove that they had fought in at least six duels. Many heroes of note were present, some with faces covered with scars, others minus an ear, and others again without an eye, or with two or three fingers missing. The least presentable of all the guests was a French gentleman who had lost his nose in a combat with M. Andrassy. The "six duel" rule above mentioned was strictly adhered to, except in one instance, that of a lady, who had actually killed her man—whether by the fire of her eyes or by her pistol, or both, we will not venture to say. This ornament of the fair sex was unanimously elected president of the banquet, which, by the way, the wits of Pesth termed "le banquet des gens sans peur et sans reproche !"

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MR. LINLEY SAMBOURNE AT HOME.

THE *World* gives the following sketch of Mr. Linley Sambourne, the well-known caricaturist for *Punch* :—

Mr. Linley Sambourne, whose striking political caricatures and fanciful portraits of prominent men have attracted general attention to his work in *Punch*, is a distinguished instance of the power of the divinity which shapes our pencils or cuts our quills. After the City of London School and Chester College, Mr. Sambourne commenced his professional education as an engineer in the celebrated works of Mr. Penn. He proved a singularly apt pupil in the engineering shops, and was soon transferred to the drawing department. While in this position he drew pictures of Penn's engines for the Paris Exhibition, and otherwise displayed his technical proficiency. He was at the age of twenty-one in a fair way of becoming an excellent engineer, when the divinity previously referred to interfered. After the manner of Horace's carpenter, she decided that the same *truncus ficulnus* which would make an engineer would make an artist. Mr. Sambourne, like Mr. Whistler, while the latter celebrated symphonist was in the American Navy, had a knack of drawing portraits of friends and companions during working hours. In the intervals of "engrossing," Mr. Sambourne penned, not stanzas, but little sketches, which greatly amused the young gentlemen studying engineering at the famous works down the river. Among others who saw and admired his fancifully humorous sketches was Mr. Alfred Reed, who offered to ask his father to show some of them to Mark Lemon, then editor of *Punch*. This was the turning-point in Mr. Sambourne's career. Henceforth he was to be maker, not of mechanical, but of humorous drawings. Perhaps he is, in a pecuniary sense, no great gainer by the change, but the advantage to the public is immense. There are in the world at least a thousand good engineers to one first-rate caricaturist, and of such quality Mark Lemon approved Mr. Sambourne at once.

There was, however, one doubt. Could he draw on wood ? was the question promptly made, and as promptly and practically answered. In 1867 Mr. Sambourne's first drawing of Mr. Bright running at the quintain appeared in *Punch*, and from that time until now he has been almost constantly at work for that periodical, first under Mark Lemon, and then under Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, and Mr. Burnand. It was not till after several years' probation that the young draughtsman's qualities of humorous fancy obtained recognition by his being admitted to the *Punch* dinners in Bouverie Street, those solemn *symposia* at which the great Tenniel cartoon and other political subjects are discussed, and decided upon by the editor, over the board in which bygone wits and humorists have carved their names.

Mr. Sambourne's (literally) "drawing" room is decked with artistic taste. Classified, and arranged alphabetically, are portraits and studies of every description, sketches, an artist's memoranda of what he has seen of countries, boats, dogs, horses and men, and photographs of everybody celebrated or notorious, or likely to attain either eminence. Whether the subject of next week's drawing be the Archbishop of Canterbury or Mr. Spurgeon, the caricaturist is not taken aback, for he has only to pull out the right drawer for ecclesiastics, and find half a dozen pictures of each. Of European as well as English politicians he has scores of photographs and sketches. He makes no secret of his liking for photographs, in default, of course, of Nature herself. In thousands of these, collected with great care and patience and at great expense, he has, as it were, the raw material of the caricaturist, to be worked up with such speed as may be required. Is it necessary to represent Lord Sherbrooke as a Scotchman or Mr. Gladstone as a ballet-girl ? There are photographs and studies, not only of those statesmen, but of Highlanders, ballet-girls, and other short-skirted beings. Is it required to draw the British Lion or the Russian Bear ? There are scores of studies of both lion and bear on which the head of any prominent statesman may be placed. The Spanish subjects fill an ample space, and it is needless to observe that the number of studies from the nude is very great.

It may appear at first sight singular that an artist who has never had a drawing-lesson in his life, and is entirely innocent of academic teaching, should treasure studies from the nude ; but it is exactly true nevertheless. Mr. Sambourne always puts in his figures nude, and then draws the costume upon them, being firmly convinced that unless that system be followed the clothes never hang properly as they are worn. Such exactitude may appear unnecessary to sundry Royal Academicians, but painters will hardly appear able to laugh at caricaturists when one contrasts the hunting sketches of Leech with the pictures of the late President of the Royal Academy. Whatever may be approved the proper method, Mr. Sambourne adheres closely to his own, and tries his best to catch the figure as well as the face of his subjects. But he does not conceal the fact that his first aim is a striking likeness, and that it is only when he has secured that important part of his drawing that he devotes himself to those accessories which often please and amuse the mind so much ; such as the woodcocks introduced into the drawing of Lord Randolph Churchill as Phaeton, and so forth. To many this allusiveness is one of the charms of his system of caricature, but it is always made subservient by the artist to the face of the person delineated. "What do you look at first ?" he will ask ; "the face ; unless you recognise that, the significance of all the rest is lost."

HOW MACARONI IS MANUFACTURED.

MISS MARY E. VANDYNE contributes some very interesting Neapolitan sketches to *Harper's Magazine*. This is how she describes a visit to a macaroni factory :—

A staple article of food in all Italian families, as is well known, is macaroni. Having been convulsed with laughter one day by a sweet little American woman, who drew an immense endless attenuated pipe-stem into her mouth, and then announced, "It is peculiar, but very nice—where does it grow ?" we organised a party to visit a macaroni factory. Our innocent little friend went with us, and has never eaten macaroni since. Nearly all the places where this commodity is produced are outside Naples, but a short drive brought us to a manufactory on the road toward Torre del Greco. We were received with *empressement* not only by the proprietor, but by the whole staff of *employés*. The business of manufacturing macaroni is warm work, and the climate of Naples, save for three or four months in the year, excessively hot. As a general thing, there is a great indifference to the matter of clothing shown by the *employés* of such establishments ; but on the appearance of a party of foreigners, two of whom were ladies, there was a grand scuffle for garments. The women were most successful, having had a foundation of under-clothing to begin upon. One boy secured a full suit. After this there were various toilets conspicuous by the absence of essential garments, while one poor fellow oblivious of our presence to the last moment, could procure nothing but a towel. In this he arrayed himself, however, and tried to make up by extra courtesy for what he lacked in the way of apparel. The process of manufacturing macaroni is very simple. The ground meal is mixed with water, kneaded or beaten by an immense wooden beam and then transferred to the press. A perforated plate beneath, through which the dough is forced by means of a ponderous lever, produces the article. Upon this plate depends whether the macaroni has a diameter large or small, or whether it is flat like a ribbon. The sizes and varieties are many, and each is endowed with a different Italian name. When it issues from the press it is, of course, moist and limp. Large armfuls of it are seized by various attendants and ranged upon long poles, suspended from the ceiling, to dry. It was this familiar handling of the dough and the macaroni, which is flung over the shoulder, wound round the arm, and patted and adjusted by the dirtiest of dirty hands, that deprived our little friend of any further appreciation of what she had taken to be a chaste product of Mother Nature.

THE *ECONOMIST* ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

IT is much to be desired that the Indian Government would definitely make up its mind as to the form in which its accounts are to be presented. Year after year it goes on making changes which it thinks are, and possibly may be, improvements, but the effect of which is to make it impossible to compare the accounts of one year, or series of years, with another. Thus this year we are told the accounts and estimates have been recast, so as to show more clearly how the Indian finance have been affected by the fall in silver, and this information will certainly be valuable. In their new form, however, the accounts for the past two years do not correspond with the estimates, and it is impossible, therefore, to institute any reliable comparison between the two. And going backwards somewhat similar breaks in the continuity of the figures are always being met with, the result being that even the most careful student is apt to be betrayed into serious errors ; and the intricacies of Indian finance, are to the majority of people, rendered almost hopelessly involved by the superadded complications in the form of the accounts. That the Indian Government should wish to improve its mode of book-keeping is right enough. But if it cannot make up its mind as to what is the best form, it would be much better for it to refrain from making alterations until it has come to a definite decision, than to go chopping and changing about from year to year.

In Sir Auckland Colvin's report there is evidently a good deal of writing on the silver question ; but the exact purport of that is not easily gathered from the brief telegraphic summary, and it will be best to defer comment until the text of the statement has been received. Sir Auckland Colvin sees very clearly ; and is apparently not a little alarmed because of the loss which the Treasury sustains on its remittances by the fall in silver. We doubt, however, whether he sees equally clearly the advantage in the shape of stimulated trade that India has gained by the fall, or that he sufficiently realises the fact, that if through the fall of silver India receives a larger amount of the metal in exchange for her products, her tax paying power, measured in silver, will be proportionately increased and the Treasury benefitted. This latter is a phase of the question which appears hardly to have received the attention it deserves, and we propose to revert to it when Sir Auckland Colvin's statement is received.—*Economist*.

THE SWEATING CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

DR. ANNA KINGSFORD contributes an article to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which she draws attention to the sweating cure for hydrophobia, the advantages of which she believes greatly surpass those of inoculation, inasmuch as, unlike the latter process, that of Dr. Buisson involves no kind of risk, is applicable at a moment's notice at any place, and is curative as well as preventive. Mrs. Kingsford writes :—

Dr. Buisson's remedy is based on physiological observation and deduction from analogy, confirmed by repeated successful practice and personal experience. This remedy was communicated by him to the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Paris many years ago, and in the year 1855 his treatise, "Moyen de Prévenir et de Guérir la Rage," was published. Having remarked that rabies is a disease naturally peculiar to carnivorous beasts of the canine and feline species, such as dogs, wolves, foxes, cats, &c., and that these creatures are incapable of perspiring as do man and other animals more nearly allied to him ; that the venom of poisonous snakes, spiders, and scorpions is readily eliminated by means of profuse sudation, and that this method of cure is generally adopted in all countries where such vermin abound ; that ordinary vaccine lymph will not "take," if after vaccination the person operated on be subjected to the influence of a vapour bath, and that the contagion even of evers and other zymotic maladies may be similarly expunged from the organism, Dr. Buisson saw reason to believe that rabies, being by its nature assimilable in origin and action to serpent venom and vaccine lymph, might probably be amenable to similar treatment, and curable, therefore, by excitation of the sudorific glands. His lively interest in hydrophobia cases led him, shortly after he had framed this hypothesis, to attend the deathbed of a patient suffering from the disease in its most terrible form. During a paroxysm some of the foam collected on the lips of the dying person dropped on the hand of Dr. Buisson and penetrated a sore which he had on one of his fingers. On reaching home he observed the accident, and cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The trouble, however, speedily became so intense that he was obliged to carry his hand in a sling and soon experienced intermittent attacks of pain, which, commencing in the wounded finger, shot along the radial nerve and mounted to the elbow. The attacks lasted about two minutes, the intermissions five or six minutes. Each seizure seemed to carry the pain higher up the arm, and at length it became intolerable. At the same time Dr. Buisson's eyes began to cause him much suffering ; it appeared to him as though they were starting from the sockets, strong light affected him most painfully, and it was impossible for him to look at brilliant objects, such as glass, polished metals, or any shining substance. His hair seemed as though it were endowed with sensation, and as if it had acquired a power of erection and horripilation. "I thought," he says, "that without seeing it, I could count every separate hair." The impression produced on his skin by the smallest draft of air seemed unendurable, and his body appeared to him to have lost all weight, so as to lead to the illusion that by a slight effort he could have raised himself aloft to a prodigious height above the ground, or thrown himself without falling from an upper window. Next succeeded a horrible constriction of the throat, with continual nausea, salivation, and a sense of swelling and tumefaction of the glands of the mouth and pharynx. Wishing to examine the state of the tongue and glands in a mirror, he found it impossible to face a looking-glass ; the reflecting surface repelled his sight, which was now greatly affected, and he gave up the attempt. The last symptom to develop itself was an unaccountable desire to bite and to run. This was in some degree assuaged by pacing the room rapidly and gnawing a handkerchief. To drink was impossible, not, however, on account of the difficulty of swallowing, so much as of that of the lucidity and glittering aspect of the water. Shutting his eyes, the doctor managed to gulp down a small quantity, but with great trouble. In this terrible condition he entered a Russian bath at 42 degs. Reaumur (126 degs. Fah.), and after a short time, sudation being profuse, and the temperature gradually increased, the hydrophobic symptoms began sensibly to abate. Gradually they all passed away, the doctor drank copiously without reluctance or spasm, and at night quitted the bath convalescent, and slept well. The cure was complete, and Dr. Buisson saw himself in possession of a remedy for hydrophobia which he resolved forthwith to make known as widely as possible. Eighty cases of rabid disease passed through his hands, and all had a successful issue. His custom was to administer seven Russian baths in quick succession, from 126 to 149 Fah.—a high temperature for vapour baths, which cannot be borne at so severe a heat as dry air or Turkish baths—and to retain the patient in the bath each time sufficiently long to produce abundant perspiration. Part of the treatment consisted in the ablution of the wounds, if open or recent, with a solution of ammonia, and the ingestion of three or four litres daily of a hot infusion of borage, in order to promote the free action of the glands of the skin. In the interval of the baths vigorous exercise was prescribed, and as much amusement as possible, in order to hinder the patient's mind from dwelling on his danger. Where the malady had already declared itself, as in his own case, he ordered the patient to remain in the bath until cured. "Experience has proved to me," he writes, "that hydrophobia may last three days. Recovery is certain on my system the first day of the disease, uncertain the second, impossible the third, on account of the violent state in which the patient then is. But who, knowing of the remedy, would wait until the last day ?

During the present hydrophobia panic the system of Dr. Buisson has been put into practice in London. One of the victims of the Bradford mad dog is now undergoing the Buisson treatment at Mr. Metcalfe's hydropathic establishment, Paddington-green. Last week I visited these baths and had an interview with the proprietor and with the patient in question. The latter is a young man of twenty-one, a painter by trade, who answered all my inquiries with much intelligence. He says he was bitten almost immediately after Ashworth, the man who died recently of hydrophobia at Bradford, and by the same dog, a silver-haired terrier. He showed me the rent in his trousers caused by the animal's teeth, and the scar—still visible—on the calf of his left leg. He is, under Mr. Metcalfe's directions, taking hot-air baths three times daily, at a temperature of 180 Fahr. The success obtained by the Buisson method, even after the development of undoubted rapid symptoms, has led, in other hands, to the employment of pilocarpine by injection. Pilocarpine is the active principle of *jaborandi*, a rutaceous shrub of Brazil, having the property of inducing profuse sweating and salvation.

The virus of rabies is active only, like the lymph of vaccine, or excoriated surfaces. The mucous membranes of the body are unaffected by it, provided they be sound, so that a wound inflicted by a rabid dog may be sucked with impunity, and the virus even swallowed without any injury resulting. In the event of a dangerous bite the patient ought immediately to suck the wound thoroughly, at the same time pressing it so as to cause bleeding, taking the precaution, however, lest there should be any unsuspected abrasion of the membrane of the gullet, not to swallow his saliva. The mouth should then be well rinsed with some antiseptic, the wound treated locally by Dr. Buisson's method or by actual cautery, and a Turkish or vapour bath taken according to the directions. These baths can now be had everywhere in the metropolis, and in most large towns, while in several the Buisson treatment is regularly applied under competent advice and surveillance.

A BATCH OF LIBEL ACTIONS.

IN the Queen's Bench Division recently, before Justices Mathew and A. L. Smith, an application in the case of Proctor v. Smiles and others was made. This was an action brought against the solicitors to the Peruvian Bondholders' Committee for alleged libels on the plaintiff in reference to his negotiations respecting the supply of guano from the Peruvian deposits. The plaintiff now appealed from a decision of Mr. Justice Wills at Chambers refusing to order a further affidavit and inspection of documents. Mr. Cyril Dodd, counsel for the plaintiff, said there were six or eight actions brought by his client against Peruvian bondholders, or gentlemen who had been connected with the committee, amongst them Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Mr. Cecil Raikes. The libels imputed to the plaintiff collusion with the contractors who were to work, the deposits and interference with an arbitration relating to the contract when he was sent out by the Bondholders' Committee to make arrangements consequent on the seizure of the deposit by the Chilian Government in the war between Chili and Peru. The libel in the present action was published in a circular and in Chilian newspapers, and the plaintiff wanted to see the documents which were the basis of the accusation against him, so that he might be enabled to meet them. The court, however, without calling on the defendant's counsel to reply, dismissed the appeal.

A WEDDING IN PRISON.

AT the Novgorod prison chapel (says the Russian *Peterburgskia Gazette*) a curious couple was recently married. A young fellow of the name of Zumizki, who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for fourteen years and six months with hard labour, married a young girl who was the daughter of a soldier, Yefremoff, and had only been released from the Novgorod prison at the beginning of the present year. Zumizki had told his brother of his intention to marry, but the latter thought the prisoner insane, deeming it impossible that any woman could be persuaded to marry a convict. He was, however, convinced of the truth by the prison administration consenting to the marriage. On the wedding-day the warder appeared in the prisoner's cell, his chains were removed, he was dressed in a black suit, and taken to chapel, where the bride appeared with the bridegroom's brother dressed in a white bridal dress and veil. At two o'clock the ceremony was begun, several prisoners assisting. One hour the newly married were allowed to spend together in their cell, the warder drinking their health and then retiring to leave them with a steaming tea-urn and a sentinel at the door. During the whole of the time the husband tried to persuade his wife to go with him to the convict colony to which he will shortly be despatched. At the expiration of the hour the warder reappeared, the convict doffed his wedding garments for his prison gear, and the wife went silently away, accompanied by her husband's brother.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

REUTER'S London telegrams of yesterday's date make no change in any of the usual Stock Exchange quotations. Consols remain at 100½, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101½, and French Rentes in Paris are still quoted at 109½.

The Mincing Lane markets for General Produce are reported as unaltered, and Wheat is also unmoved.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady all round, prices both on the spot and to arrive being unchanged. The sales, however, were only estimated at 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats, business being reduced, no doubt, by the approach of the Easter holidays. From New York quotations come unaltered at 9½ cents for ready, 9·55 cents per lb. for August delivery. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesdays' Receipts	8,000	3,000	2,000	10,000
Four days' do.	26,000	8,000	9,000	31,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,921,000	4,618,000	4,677,000	5,625,000

Extreme quietness continues the leading feature of the Cotton market here. Neither sellers nor buyers seem anxious to operate beyond small parcels of ready Cotton, and this month's deliveries are apparently well covered on both sides. Prices are nominally unchanged, but if anything the turn easier.

WHEAT is still firm at former rates. Some further failures amongst small dealers are reported, the names of five defaulters in all being given. The liabilities, however, are not serious, the differences due under the whole of their contracts being estimated as little, if anything, over a lakh of rupees.

SEEDS are unchanged both in tone and value.

FREIGHTS exhibit no change in position. The tone is exceedingly quiet, only a very small business is doing, and rates fluctuate very slightly. The following are current quotations :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d.
London	"	20s.
Open Charter	"	21s. 3d.
Havre	"	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	"	20s.
Antwerp	"	21s. 3d.
Marseilles	"	20s.
Trieste-Venice	"	32s. 6d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE.—Although Reuter confirms the recovery of ⅛d. in Bar Silver to 46⅛d. per oz., and reports special allotments of Government wire transfers on Bombay to the extent of 12 lakhs at 1s. 5 13-16d., the market for sterling to-day has been decidedly quiet with, if anything, less desire shown to sell. Bank demand at the ready quotation cannot now be had for later delivery than the end of this month, and for May we quote 1s. 5⅞d., June 1s. 5 23-32d., and July 1s. 5 11-16d. Credits for May, on the other hand, can be placed at 1s. 5 15-16d. per rupee. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅞d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	"
Credits	1s. 5 31-32d.	"
France	1·88½.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at previous rates, say Rs. 97 7-8 for Fours and Rs. 101⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Except for an occasional decline of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 in Mill shares, there is no change in quotations to notice. The market generally is quiet and devoid of speculative movement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	718½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	550
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	666
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
S. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	110
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	3½
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	000	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	340	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	915
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	50
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	75
Hindustan Mills	1,082	1,000	1,000	—	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	..	960
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	36	1,165
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,690xd
Mahaluxmi	660	1,000	1,000	...	660
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		600
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	1?2½
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		840
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	870
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	780
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bepty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 21	170
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill & Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	722½
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175ex
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	795
Do. (3rd Issue)		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	23
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	600	500	200	26 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	23	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	280	100	..	96
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	91
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	2?
[illegible] and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	310
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	3,500	100	50	..	70
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,300	25	25	Re. 1	11
[illegible]	2,000	600	600	Rs. 110	1,100
[illegible]	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
[illegible]					2
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	12 p.c.	125
[illegible]	3,000	300	300	...	310

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ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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MANDALAY.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

TOWNLEY—April 15, at Simla, the wife of George Townley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARGILL—ATHERLEY—April 17, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Browne, Thomas Urquhart Cargill, of Coolliecoosie, Assam, eldest son of the late William Cargill, Esq, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Eva Markina, daughter of General Atherley, late Colonel, 92nd Highlanders.

DILLON—HAYES—At the Madras Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street, by the Right Reverend Doctor Colgan, Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. J Temme, Military Chaplain, Surgeon H V MacMahon Dillon, Army Medical Staff, son of P W Dillon, M D, ex-Surg R N Ennis, Ireland, to Ellen Maude Mary, (Nellie), second youngest daughter of J Hayes, Esq, Acacea Lodge, Kensale, Ireland.

DEATH.

WILSON—April 17, at 13, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Grace, widow of Captain J F Wilson, formerly of the Madras Army.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S clever paper on "Boycotted Silver," in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, will satisfy his constituents at Oldham that he is alive at once to his position as a Lancashire representative and as an Anglo-Indian publicist. He almost grieves at the prosperity of the Bombay cotton spinner, as a contributor to an older Asiatic publication grieved at the prosperity of the wicked. It is, in fact, mainly from the point of view of Lancashire interests that he deals with the question, and his constituents will have no reason to complain of the care with which he keeps their plaints in the foreground. If he errs in attributing the prevailing industrial depression in England to the depreciation of the rupee, he errs in a large and by no means an uninfluential company, and in so treating the matter he at least insures a sympathetic hearing at home. The paper, indeed, bears many traces of having been intended rather for home than for Indian consumption, and it will scarcely be accepted by Sir Auckland Colvin as a contribution to the elucidation of a problem the gloom of which heavily overshadows his recent Budget Statement. The Government of India, for instance, would be very reluctant indeed to endorse Mr. Maclean's apology for the belief that the changed relation of silver to gold releases silver-using countries like India and the United States from the obligation to pay interest on their debts in gold. There is the voice of the charmer in the suggestion, but even Mr. Maclean cannot charm wisely enough to persuade Government to propose and their creditors to accept so pleasant a remedy for the embarrassments of the hour. We suspect that in making it Mr. Maclean himself labours under some misconception as to the direction in which public opinion in India has sought for a solution of the financial problem. The wealthy native traders and capitalists, he says, who profit most largely by English rule,—"the very men who control the native press and manipulate Indian public opinion"—resent the Income Tax as an impost which would have been unnecessary if the English Government had not refused to be a party to any scheme for the rehabilitation of silver. Now this is hardly an accurate account of such controversy as the imposition of the Income Tax has raised in England. The wealthy native traders and capitalists—who are not the people, by the way, who are most powerful in manipulating Indian public opinion—have not been at all loud in their denunciation of the tax, and their interest in the silver question has not been half as keen as Mr. Maclean thinks it has been. The Government have had many solicitations addressed to them to "do something for silver," but they have not come from these men, who have not yet discovered that the question has a direct bearing upon their interests.

Mr. Maclean makes his best point in the heading of his article. England, he argues, deliberately boycotted silver seventeen years ago, and the arch-Boycotter was no other than Lord Sherbrooke, better known as Mr. Robert Lowe. France at that time desired to simplify her trade relations with England by means of an international currency, and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer told the French Government that it would be impossible to hold out hopes of assimilation until they made up their minds to give up the silver standard and have only a gold standard. But then there came the war of 1870, which upset many plans in France, this amongst others. But Germany made haste to do what Mr. Lowe had urged upon her beaten rival, and so, to use Mr. Maclean's phrase, threw the currencies of all other nations out of gear. His estimate of the effect of the demonetization of silver upon English trade will be duly criticized at home, where it will probably be more largely endorsed than it would have been a year ago. But his belief that India is better rather than worse for it will meet with anything but general acquiescence in this country. There is little warrant for it except in the fact that the depreciation of the rupee has been coincident with a large growth in the exports of wheat —a fact in dealing with which it is easy to mistake a coincidence for a cause. Not less than from three to four crores worth of the addition to our exports represents the increased sum in depreciated rupees which is required to pay the Home Charges in appreciated gold. Mr. Maclean, we know, is not easily persuaded that a country is not necessarily the richer for its exports, and it would be unreasonable to look in his paper for any recognition of the fact that while the export trade of India has been so expansive on the import side, the tendency has been rather to contraction than to growth. His own belief, as expressed in the *Times* a few months ago, is that the people of India are growing fat under the *regime* which distresses so many of us. This, however, represents rather the logical outcome of Mr. Maclean's arguments than his own direct knowledge of the condition of the people. He deals with the question here frankly and boldly as one of inference rather those of evidence. One scrap of evidence, according to his own showing, would upset the edifice of argument which he has so elaborately reared. "It must be admitted." he says, "that the argument as to the advantages that India derives from the depreciation of silver is based upon the assumption, the accuracy of which may be open to dispute, that the rupee has up to this time maintained its full value for purposes of domestic as distinguished from foreign trade." On this point Mr. Maclean's critics will be not less candid than he is. The most recent evidence which has been given on the subject is contained in the memorandum by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, to which we referred last week. For purposes of serious enquiry this is no evidence at all. Mr. O'Conor shows, indeed, that while the wages of agricultural labour rose slightly in nine districts of Bengal, between 1880 and 1884, they fell in six of the North West-Provinces, and that in the rest of India increases and decreases were distributed in too haphazard a way to warrant any conclusion from them. Mr. O'Conor's facts would scarcely have helped us to a conclusion even if they had been facts; but he himself tells us that they are not, and he warns us against drawing any inference from them. Mr. Maclean may for the present rest in the belief that the value of the rupee for purposes of domestic trade has not been greatly disturbed. But this ought not for long to be a point on which the Government of India have no reliable information to give us.

Doubtless to Mr. Maclean's Lancashire friends the cheerful account which he gives of the state of the cotton industry in Bombay will seem good evidence of the prosperity which he predicates of all India. He contrasts the "buoyant tone" of the report of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for last year with the general gloom that prevails in Lancashire, more especially at the head-quarters of the spinning as distinguished from the weaving trade. We who are nearer at handk now that it has not been sunshine for everybody and at all times in Bombay during the past two years. But nobody will dispute the inference which Mr. Maclean draws from recent statistical accounts of the cotton trade in India. It has passed through a time of depression, and is apparently on the way to prosperity. But it is not altogether because silver is low that Bombay yarns are driving Lancashire yarns out of the China markets, and that Bombay piece-goods are year by year finding a larger and a readier market in the East. The greater cause is to be found in a reduction of the margin of technical and mechanical advantages which Lancashire has until recently enjoyed over the Bombay mills, and which minimised whatever benefit cheapness of labour gave to the local producer. The mechanical appliances of many of our mills have been brought into line with the best of the Lancashire mills; and there are men amongst us sanguine enough to believe that before many years have passed Bombay will compete with Lancashire not merely in the production of yarns and grey goods, but in the finer qualities as well. Evidently then it is not the fall in silver alone which has brought depression upon Lancashire. We should expect to see the products of the Bombay mills holding their own in Eastern markets even though the rupee once more were worth as much as in the brave days of old. Whether that most desirable consummation is to be brought about by the establishment of a conventional ratio of interchangeability between silver and gold is a question upon which Mr. Maclean pronounces a confident affirmative. The Government of India have lately spoken upon the subject in a tone which seems to ensure that no effort will be spared to bring it under international discussion, and perhaps to make it the matter of international agreement.

OUR Mandalay correspondent sends us a batch of telegrams confirming and amplifying the despatches which have reached us from that city and from Rangoon during the past few days. They give a disquieting account of the state of affairs in the capital and in Upper Burma generally. When, indeed, dacoits take to incendiarism in Mandalay itself, and to attacks in the streets of the city, it is evident that the authorities are still far from having secured even the "Roman peace" which must be the preliminary to a real settlement of the country. Six distinct fires, and an attempt to burn a portion of the Palace, make a serious catalogue of outrages for one day, and one more than sufficient to account for the alarm which prevailed at Mandalay at the end of last week. Happily the fears that then prevailed have not been realized. On Friday our correspondent telegraphed that attacks on the Residency and the English church were expected. His latest telegram, which was despatched yesterday, says nothing as to the realization of these fears. It makes, indeed, no reference to further disturbances, so that it may be inferred that the city has been in peace since the day of outrage and incendiarism last Thursday. But the news shows plainly enough that the difficulties with which the authorities have to contend are by no means confined to a close area. Two posts about forty miles north of Mandalay have been attacked by Shans and Burmans, and so has a police post six miles south of the city. But the most serious incident is that which has occurred a couple of days' march south of Bhamo, where a force of about two hundred men sent to attack a gang of Kachen raiders had to submit to what can scarcely be spoken of otherwise than as a defeat, although on our side there were no losses. The retirement of the British force, too soon to ascertain what loss they had inflicted upon the enemy, is a sufficiently clear indication of the nature of the engagement and of the state of the population thereabouts. The latest intelligence is that the force has fallen back and is now awaiting reinforcements. As there are seventeen thousand British troops in the united provinces, and as these will be immediately reinforced by a Madras regiment which was put under orders for Burma last week, there should be troops enough to deal with the elements of disaffection, scattered though they are. This latter, indeed, is the worst feature of the situation. Though it is a feature which might all along have been anticipated. An army distributed over the country in detachments to deal with guerilla warfare is not in the position most convenient for striking a telling blow ; yet the condition of the country necessitates that way of meeting the disturbers of the public peace. A very large number of posts have been held, and if it can be done without reducing the strength of existing posts, these need to be increased in number rather than decreased. Next to Mandalay, the state of affairs in the Bhamo district gives the most anxious concern. The population of that district, reinforced as it is said to have been from the Yunnan hills, is evidently one of the most troublesome that we have to deal with in the country. There are, as has been seen all along, dangerous elements in that district, and nothing but the necessity of keeping an open way to the Chinese frontier enforces its retention upon us. The situation is unsatisfactory enough to discourage for some time to come all thought of reducing the garrison of Upper Burma, and so of improving the financial condition of the country. Besides, a country in this state is seriously affected for the purpose of revenue, and we must almost make up our minds to an even larger deficit in the first year's revenue than has been allowed for in previous estimates.

WE believe that the Viceroy's confidential memorandum, recently published without authority by the Rangoon papers, was nothing more than a private *aide memoire* prepared for the personal guidance of Mr. Bernard with regard to certain matters which happened to be at that time occupying His Excellency's attention.

WE have been desired to correct a clerical error of some importance which occurs in the Countess of Dufferin's article in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. In the part of the paper which deals with the intentions and prospects of the National Association, there occurs the following passage :—"These proposals are modest indeed, and our aspirations do not soar much higher than our programme, whose wings are weighted by financial considerations." Here there is an intruding negative. The passage should read "Our aspirations *do* soar much higher than our programme."

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

HER MAJESTY, who will go to Liverpool to inaugurate the Ship Exhibition in the same week, has fixed Tuesday, the 4th of May, for the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The ceremony will be conducted with semi-State, and it is hoped that the brilliancy of the scene will be enhanced by the presence of many Indian princes talukdars, and other native gentlemen in their native dress. The Prince of Wales paid his first visit of inspection on Monday, when he was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, who was gazetted this week to a new command in Northern India. Sir Philip Owen, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and several of the Executive Commissioners led the way through the various buildings. His Royal Highness was astonished at the forward state of things. Six weeks before the opening of the "Inventions" Exhibition all was chaos; but then there was no Royal Commission, and the successful accomplishment of work this year speaks volumes in favour of the appointment of such an influential body, in which every man, acquainted as he is with his own colony and with the intentions and capacities of his colleague Commissioners abroad, is held responsible for the prompt state of readiness of his department. As becomes an Executive Commissioner, His Royal Highness did not hesitate to speak words of praise where honour was especially due, nor to criticize the policy or suitability of certain of the arrangements. India as a whole gave him great pleasure. He admired with the pleasure of old recollections the wonderful jungle scene, and the proposal to represent in the Ceylon Division an Elephant Hunt. He thought the position of the Maharajah of Jeypore's portico or gateway of carved cedar wood at the entrance of the Indian provinces most appropriately chosen, but he did not approve of the long view down the Central Indian aisle being interrupted by the erection of another such structure, but admitted that possibly a lightly constructed bamboo bridge thrown across from side to side might add to the picturesque effect as well as prove useful. When passing through the West Indian courts, the Prince praised the very elegant fountain erected in its midst, but said he wished it had been possible to have had the fountain made with West Indian materials instead of those of Lambeth, everything else in the section being so unmistakably of native growth or manufacture. The arrangement of bamboos and sugar-canes in this department, made quite gay by the addition of bannerets and weapons, struck the Prince as novel and tasteful. Hundreds of busy labourers were engaged in the different courts in the work of unpacking—a task which is superintended by a host of willing Anglo-Indian officers, many of whom, though dashing Hussars like Captain Gray, are daily well nigh smothered with dust and cotton wool. The articles are unpacked with great care, but should a figure appear with its nose fractured or its toes broken, adepts of the plastic art are handy to repair the damage instantly. I have myself seen an allegorical statue in pieces one day in an Australian court, and next day it has appeared in its place perfectly whole and as good-looking as when new. Of course no invidious inference should be drawn from the fact, that whereas the Indian contributions from every part of the Empire largely consist of arms and weapons of war, the great collections from the Colonies consist of objects consonant only with the idea of peace. The shields and swords are sent over to reveal to the Western world their originality, their variety of shape, their great value, and in the cases of Maharajahs' sabres and Sikh armour their uniqueness and magnificence. And assuredly they have a somewhat higher interest about them than the tons of coal sent over for a trophy in the New South Wales section, and immense trunks of trees and blocks of polished and unpolished pines from Queensland. The embroidery art of India will be splendidly exemplified by regal dresses of kincob, and Delhi mantles and table-covers worked with silk as well as silver and gold. The whole of the walls which enclose India are already draped with Cashmere shawls and carpets and immense coloured mats from Ahmedabad, and at the entrance of the Exhibition, just within the front vestibule, a vast reception-tent has been formed out of a new material—printed pattern Cashmere cotton—introduced by the Maharajah of Cashmere and Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. It is expected that this bright and novel commodity, resembling strongly as it does real Cashmere shawl work, will meet with a great sale hereafter in England. The versatility and excellent taste and judgment of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen are ever coming to the front, and it is quite evident already that, owing to his inventivenes, this Exhibition is to be no mere material one crammed with show-cases and made dull and heavy with dry and dusty so-called "products." Airiness and light and room for people to move about he has secured ; electric lights are to be in abundance everywhere. The jungle is his very own conception. Music from all parts of the world, semi-civilized as well as cultured, will more than ever be an enchanting feature, day and night ; but this year for the first of all the exhibitions flowers are to be everywhere in luxurious abundance—exotics in conservatories, orchids and rhodendendrons in bountiful clusters outside of them. The eye will glow with pleasure at thousands of the beautiful tea-roses of India, and the sense of smell gratified by every known variety of flower and flowering shrub. The Society of Arts has placed its organization at the service of the Royal Commission of the Exhibition, and under its auspices a most influential Reception Committee, with the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Mayor of London, has been formed. It will be the duty of these gentlemen to provide that fitting and hospitable welcome should be given to every Indian and Colonial visitor of note, and that facilities should be offered by railway companies and mayors of provincial towns for their seeing all they can of the larger cities of England.

P. E. TEST AT GRANT COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of your correspondent "Reform" in this morning's issue, allow me to repeat the suggestion which I made about this time last year, when the question of raising the standard of admission at the Grant Medical College was discussed at much length. The mania which now prevails, for a multiplicity of examinations and enhancement of standards, threatens to grow into a serious danger to the brains and energies of our students and the purses of their parents, which are being shrivelled by pressure on all sides, it is then time to 'reform' our systems of education and examination, so as to make some approach to the wholesome English plan of training the mind and enabling it to observe, think, and communicate, rather than cramming and bewildering it with a multiplicity of subjects and details.

To apply this principle to the present case, what is needed is not the addition of fresh tests for admission to the colleges, whether in arts or sciences, but a radical revision of the school curriculum and the matriculation standard itself. This must be sought in the direction of a better knowledge of the student's vernacular before he commences his English studies, and considerable reduction of mathematics and the elimination of science and more of translation, which both tests and cultivates his power of thought, analysis and expression, and less of mere paraphrase in the same language.

This was the system once in force, and in those days the students who had finished their school course were found quite fit either to enter on their collegiate studies, or betake to general employment. If we return to it, we shall need neither an enhancement of the tests of admission to the colleges, nor the institution of middle class examinations for the benefit of employers of clerical labour. I therefore beg to invite attention to the former plan in preference to the latter.

April 21. PATERFAMILIAS.

THE CHORAL UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Choral Union is still in existence, and numbers some thirty members under Herr Stoeckel (Professor of Music of Leipsic). Most of those who sang at the Sacred Concert last week were members of the Society. The classes meet twice weekly, one class on Tuesday at 8-30 at Byculla, another in the Fort at 5-30 on Wednesdays. A Parsee class is also forming. The honorary secretary would be glad to receive the names of any who wish to join, or who are willing to aid the Union in any way, especially in funds. A town like Bombay should not be without such a Society, and if we could only have union and earnestness in the work, the Choral Union would soon go forward and flourish.—Yours, &c.,

W. G. H. ELLISON,
Honorary Secretary, C. U.

Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, April 21.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Hunt was held on Monday, the 19th instant, at Graham's Buildings, in order to (1) pass the accounts and report for the past season, and (2) to decide what steps should be taken to carry on the Hunt next season.

Mr. J. Littleton Symons was voted to the chair, and the following report was read :—

Your committee beg to submit their report for season 1885-86 with accounts of receipts and expenditure. A statement showing monthly expenditure is also attached. Inclusive of a sum of Rs. 80 to be recovered, there is a balance of Rs. 1,107-7-6 at the credit of the Hunt. At a meeting held at Graham's Buildings on 6th May 1885, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Remington, who was in England, be asked to take up the mastership, for the ensuing season and to make the necessary arrangements at home for getting out a pack. Mr. Remington's reply having been received regretting that he was unable to take up the mastership Mr. Gray, at a meeting held on 25th June, agreed to again take it up. Nineteen couple of hounds were shipped by the Anchor Line s.s. California under the care of Walter Bell, who had again been engaged as Whip and Kennel huntsman. They all arrived safely in Bombay on 19th September and were kennelled at Worlee. One hound was also brought out in the same Line of steamer Persia a fortnight subsequently, making 19½ couple in all. The best thanks of the Hunt are due to Messrs. Henderson Brothers, owners of the Anchor Line for their liberality and kindness in bringing out the hounds free for a second time; also to Mr. G. K. Remington and to Mr. Charles Benn, who very kindly looked after all the necessary arrangements in England. Your committee, through Mr. Gray, have much pleasure in testifying to the very satisfactory manner in which for the fifth consecutive season Walter Bell fulfilled his duties as Whip and Kennel huntsman. Two horses were purchased for the Hunt, costing Rs. 400 and Rs. 300, respectively, and were disposed of for Rs. 500 and Rs. 400. One horse, purchased by Mr. Gray, was also kept at the Hunt expense. Hunting commenced on 29th November and ended 7th March. The hounds were out 29 times and killed 10 brace of jacks. Of the 19½ couple hounds landed, 2 couple, were lost during the season from different causes ; 3 couple were sold in January for Rs. 500, and 14½ couple were sold at the end of the season to the Meerut Hunt at Rs. 125 per couple : of these, however, 1½ couple were sick at the time of leaving Bombay, and as they died shortly afterwards, only 13 couple were charged for. A list of subscribers, 121 in all, is appended.

Mr. Weber, with a few appropriate remarks, proposed, Mr. Remington seconded, and it was carried, that the accounts be taken as read, and that the same and the report be passed and the balance carried forward to next season.

Mr. Ker proposed, Mr. Gray seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the special thanks of the Hunt be tendered to Messrs. Henderson Brothers, the owners of the Anchor Line, for their kindness and liberality in bringing out the hounds from England for a second time free of freight.

A cordial vote of thanks was also accorded to Messrs. Gray and Buckland for the courteous and able manner in which they had performed their respective duties of master and honorary secretary.

After some remarks from the chairman and other members, it was proposed by Mr. Weber, seconded by Mr. Burder, and carried, that the following committee be appointed and empowered to make the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Hunt for the ensuing season : Mr. Gray, Mr. Remington, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Buckland.

The chairman mentioned that he hoped that those who hunted regularly would see their way to increasing their subscriptions, and pointed out that every effort must be made to get funds together to purchase a sufficiently large pack to hunt the country properly and also to save the gentleman who so kindly undertook the duties of master from being cramped for want of money.

Mr. Burder then proposed, and Mr. Roberts seconded, and it was unanimously agreed, that Mr. Remington be asked to kindly undertake the duties of collecting subscriptions for the ensuing season.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

THE following is the prospectus of the proposed Institution for Deaf-Mutes in Bombay :—

This Institutions which was founded by the Right Rev. Bishop Meurin some two years ago and continues under His Lordship's special patronage, has now been taken over by the above Committee of Management ; and the following are the terms and conditions under which Deaf-Mutes of all classes and denominations are admitted for instruction.

In the first place the Institution as far as non-Christians are concerned is strictly undenominational, and except in the case of Christian pupils, the course of instruction is confined solely to the secular branches.

The education the Institution affords is purely English, and does not comprise any of the vernacular languages.

The system of training adopted at this Institution is what is termed the "Oral system" by which the pupil is taught to articulate and comprehend to a very considerable degree of perfection, and thus rendered capable not only of holding a social position, and enjoying intercourse with his fellow-creatures, but, if necessary, earning a livelihood.

The age of admission to the Institution is from 5 to 15 years, but in special cases exceptions may be made.

The course of training requisite for a pupil to become efficient extends over a period of eight years.

The fee of admission to the Institution is Rs. 5 per mensem, but in the case of really destitute children education is afforded gratis.

The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The vacations allowed to pupils are the months of May and December.

Parents of deaf-mute children in the mofussil who have no friends or relations in Bombay with whom they could entrust their children, are requested to communicate with the Committee of Management, who will be most happy to assist in procuring suitable homes with people of the respective denominations.

SIR T. MADHAVARAO ON THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

SIR T. MADHAVARAO has made a new departure. A few days ago he presided at a distribution of prizes in connection with the Wesleyan Mission High School, Madras, and delivered a speech, in which he dwelt on the importance of developing habits of thrift and economy. As regards the choice of a profession, he said :—

It should be remembered that it was only a fraction of the population that could live by mental labour, and that the great mass of the people must live by physical labour, which, being more in demand than intellectual labour, was a more certain means of livelihood. It would also suit all places and all masters, and make the workman independent of the caprices of employers. It was a great mistake of the present times that too many relied on intellectual labour for livelihood, and that Brahmins preferred mental labour, because they had long been unaccustomed to and were often unfit for physical labour. But there was no reason why other classes should blindly imitate the Brahmins. It might be excusable for the Brahmin official to train his son to become an official like himself, but why should a carpenter or a blacksmith train his son to become a copyist or an accountant ? In the interests of the individuals and in those of the general community he would recommend that no man who had been getting his livelihood by physical labour should too readily devote his son to mental labour for earning his subsistence. The change would be decidedly for the worse. Habits of physical labour once lost or interrupted could not be easily recovered. A cultivator's son who had failed to get a clerkship would be too proud to hold the plough, and would become ultimately a ruined man without being able to carry on the cultivation of the land. The speaker thought that those present would probably agree with him when he stated that a constant and capricious desire on the part of the father to put his son into a profession different from that which he had followed, and in which he had fairly succeeded, was a great evil, as it impaired the continuity of professional knowledge, skill, and experience. In ancient times the cultivator plied the spade or the plough, the weaver laboured at the loom, the Vysia carried on trade, the Chatria bore arms, and all went on smoothly, but at the present day, the cultivator, the weaver, the trader, the soldier, the artisan, the Brahmin, and perhaps, even the barber, one and all were fired with a desire to train their sons for Government employment or other sedentary intellectual employment. Hence the schools were crowded, and more schools were called for. The phenomenon was the effect of a huge popular delusion, and not the effect of a genuine thirst for useful knowledge. Government could not possibly find employment for such vast numbers. Even the best educated were already finding it difficult to get a footing in the public service, and some of them would be glad to have wages equal to those of a good carpenter maistry.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE KACHYENS EXPEDITION.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

DACOITS RUSHING A POLICE STATION.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 20.

An expedition sent against the Kachyens was opposed at Sewaddy, twenty miles below Bhamo.

The Kachyens fought fiercely, rushing up to within eighty yards of the guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, and wounding Captain Wace (slightly) and ten others. There were no deaths on our side. The Kachyen casualties are unknown, as our troops retired.

On Friday night, the 17th, or Saturday morning, a party of dacoits rushed a police station at Meegandet, six miles south of Mandalay.

The policemen fired on the dacoits, then were overcome, tied up, and twenty-three out of forty killed.

Military supports arrived too late.

APRIL 21.

On the morning of the 20th April, a strong force of Shans and Burmese attacked Fort Kyoung Myoung, 40 miles north of Mandalay, but were beaten off, losing heavily at the same time.

Shwaybo, 16 miles west of Kyoung Myoung, was attacked and fired by the rebels, who released 15 prisoners. The rebels, however, were driven out again.

An unofficial report says that a Kachyen Chief raided a Burmese village south of Bhamo in the old style, taking men, women, and children captives, and demanding ransom.

Captain Wace, commanding the expedition, with 2 guns, Welsh Fusiliers, Sappers and Native Infantry, in all 200 men, went to chastise the raiders. He advanced from Sawaddy to Kachyen, stockaded the village, burnt it, and next day advanced to another village, where Captain Wace, Captain Lisle, of the Welsh Fusiliers, and eleven men were wounded.

It was considered prudent to retire to Sawaddy, and await fresh officers and reinforcements.

The new post south of Ava was attacked on Monday. No particulars have been received.

APRIL 16.*

Thursday night was quieter. There were no fires. There was, however, a dacoity in the town south of the old Residency. Two dacoits were shot, and two others taken prisoners.

An attack is expected on the Residency and the English church.

Yesterday's loss at Yankentoung was one killed and two wounded.

Yesterday incendiaries were seen attempting to fire the English chapel in the Palace. The sentry caught one man.

Yesterday there were six distinct fires.

The missing officers are all right.

Many arrests have been made, of persons implicated in the fires.

APRIL 21.*

The city is full of rumours, and people are unwilling to work.

Moung Chet, a Chief Boh in Theebaw's army, is supposed to be concerned in the late fires. He has been arrested and sent under strong guard to Lower Burma.

The Madras Lancers captured two dacoit leaders, who were directing the incendiaries.

The city is on the whole quieter, but no security is felt. Most stringent regulations as to guards and fire precautions are laid down in orders.

Mr. Colquhoun, Deputy at Sagaing, with Mr. Macdermott, of the Police, lately made a surprise march on Tadoung, the head-quarters of the dacoits, and scattered them. They killed 11, captured 17, and took 100 cattle.

In the late affairs the Cavalry have been most useful, the Infantry with heavy equipment cannot catch the light-footed dacoits.

The Kyong Moung Akenwoon, nephew of Htungdah Meingyee, and Moung Lat, the Koung Houng Woon, members of the late Hlootdaw, are reported to have gone over to the Myinsaing prince, near Kyouksay.

The recent destruction of houses and property, and the cessation of Government work, cannot fail to aggravate the situation.

Friendly Burmans are threatened with death.

General Norman leaves Mandalay on the 20th, returning to India.

*[Delayed in transmission.]

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 21.

The contempt of Court seems to arise from a misunderstanding. There are hopes of the case being dropped. The union of the Bar is strong and unprecedented. The case will not be proceeded with to-day. It is postponed to Saturday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUDAN QUESTION.

CAIRO, APRIL 20.

The British Government have assented to the despatch of a delegate by the Egyptian Government to Wady Halfa in order to treat with the rebels.

THE GREEK PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, APRIL 20.

The troops which form the garrison of Athens have been ordered to proceed to the frontier to reinforce the army there.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 21, NOON.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. this morning.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who was a passenger by the Verona for Bombay, has disembarked here, and is now staying at the Residency.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here last night.

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

I. M. steamer Canning arrived from Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	72¾
4½ „	„	74¾
3 „	Consols for account	100¼
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ „	French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver		46¼

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Brindisi stating that passengers proceeding by that route will suffer no delay in consequence of the recent announcement regarding cholera.

THERE are rumours of disturbances in Khiva.

ON the 30th March the Afghan Boundary Commission were at Karawal Khana. After three weeks' warm weather there had been heavy snow fall, the thermometer falling from 80° to zero. The party were in fair health.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from H. M.'s Embassy at Pekin that the Chinese Government have it in contemplation to extend telegraphic communication from Wuchang on the Yangtze river to the city of Yunnan-Fu in the Yunnan province. This city is about 300 miles as the crow flies from the Burmese frontier. The line is expected to be open by the end of the present year.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST was entertained at a farewell dinner at the public rooms, Secunderabad, on Monday evening.

COLONEL ROSS, the Acting Resident at Hyderabad, has met with rather a severe accident. It appears that he was driving with Major Gilchrist, on Saturday evening, when the vehicle—a dog-cart—upset and pitched both the occupants. Major Gilchrist escaped unhurt, but Colonel Ross received some severe injuries, including an ugly cut above the left eye, and dislocation of the wrist joints.

THE Political Agent and Superintendent of the State of Rewah holds the opinion that lawyers retard rather than facilitate justice. He therefore denies to persons who are interested in any proceedings, civil or criminal, original or appellate, in the Rewah Courts, the right of appearing by counsel or pleader.

A PRIVATE telegram states that Her Majesty the Queen will open the London Exhibition on the 14th of May, and not on the 4th, as announced by Reuter.

THE *Pioneer* learns from Simla that the members of the Financial Committee have already assembled, and are pulling themselves together for their struggle with the work which lies before them. "Statistics of a most intricate and searching character," it adds, "have been demanded from many, if not all, of the offices under the Government of India, the inquiries reaching, it is said, to such matters as the length of the office hours kept in the various departments. Of so elaborate a nature does the scrutiny promise to be, that a long time must perforce elapse before the necessary tabular statements and details can be prepared and placed in the hands of the members, whilst the sifting of so enormous a mass of information will necessitate Herculean efforts on the part of so small a body of men as compose the Committee. At this early date it is currently believed in Simla that whatever show there may be of remodelling the affairs of the numerous Government Departments, the main efforts of the Commission will be concentrated upon the unfortunate Department of Public Works, one prominent member being credited with designs of a most radical nature against this branch of the service."

"FOR many years past," says a Bangalore paper, "it has been considered that the temperature here was more endurable than in the plains during the hot months of the year. Present experience, however, sadly belies this opinion. Comparing the degree of heat as it has stood the last few days, with the thermometer at from 90° to 95° in the shade, it may surprise most of our readers to know that the much-abused capital city—Madras—is actually cooler than Bangalore is just now, for, on Wednesday last, at 12 noon, the thermometer at Madras marked 87°, while at the same hour in Bangalore it pointed to 92°". Here is a new argument against the annual exodus to the hills!

UNTIL recently no one at Mandalay took note—at any rate, accurate note—of time, and many were chagrined to find, a few days ago, that since their arrival at the Burmese capital they had been in the habit of rising and retiring half-an-hour earlier than had been their wont. The man who brought up the correct time is regarded as a benefactor.

MR. PHILLIPS, the late Manager of the Provincial Bank of Upper India, has been charged at the instance of the shareholders with criminal breach of trust as a banker under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. Bail has been refused. The inquiry was to have commenced at Delhi on Monday. The shareholders at their recent meeting could not decide whether the concern should be resuscitated or go into voluntary liquidation, opinions being almost equally divided. It was settled, therefore, to postpone the decision until the accounts of the bank had been made up and thoroughly examined.

THE chess championship has been decided. The twentieth and last game between Steinitz and Zukertort at New Orleans, by which the former player won the match, was the worst game of the entire series, and Dr. Zukertort resigned at the eighteenth move. It was of special interest, however, because Steinitz this time proferred the gambit bearing his name with success, whereas by the same opening in 1883 he lost the game. Steinitz's play was brilliant throughout; the doctor exhibited evidences of mental prostration quite sufficient to account for his recent defeats. Of the five games played in New York, Zukertort won four, and one at another place. His uniform opening was with the Queen's gambit, an attack which Steinitz always declined. Steinitz opened the second game with the Scotch gambit; and all the others, except the last, with the Ruy Lopez gambit.

THE French criminal statistics for 1884 have just been published; but, seeing the amount of crime which has disgraced France during the last six months, it must be cold comfort to the inhabitants of that country to be assured that there was less crime in 1884 than in the two preceding years. In 1884 the eighty-six assize courts tried 3,276 cases, or 23 fewer than in 1883, and 368 fewer than in 1882. Of the accused, 2,545 were unmarried and 1,424 married; and out of these only 214 are said to have received a good education. Among the heavy sentences we find that 30 culprits were condemned to death—27 men and 3 women—123 to hard labour for life, and 84 to twenty years' hard labour. Of the 30 persons condemned to death, 3 were found guilty of parricide, and among the 30 were 16 ticket-of-leave men, and yet only seven executions took place. The report in question points out that the crime of suicide has been steadily increasing for a number of years. From 1850 to 1855 the suicides were 10 to 100,000 inhabitants. Now the proportion is 20. Strange to say, that while we are abused for hanging our criminals in England, 44 per cent. of the suicides in France are committed with the aid of the rope.

THE death is reported of Count Kleczkowski, the French Consul at Alexandria. From Cairo also we learn that Sir Evelyn Baring's son has been seriously ailing.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S bill in the Reichstag for establishing a State monopoly in schnapps, for which he pleaded so strongly, has been immediately thrown out by a majority of 178—the number of its supporters being precisely three. In England a vote of that kind would mean a change of Ministers, in Germany it will only mean a change of policy. Prince Bismarck is a practical man, and being refused his monopoly will ask for taxation.

THE question of tobacco-growing, which came up in the House of Commons the other night, is well fitted to provoke the interest and exercise the wits of two very different classes of the community—the botanists, to decide whether, where, and how it can be grown to advantage; the students of politics and economies, to decide upon the abstract question and its relation to other highly-taxed similar articles, and how the tax can be collected without loss. A Home paper confesses to some scepticism about the English cultivator standing ready to compete with the world in tobacco-growing, but is glad, nevertheless, that he is to be allowed to try. "Devonshires" and "Kents" would be good names for cigars.

A RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hold a first-class periodical ticket and daily travel from Musjid Bunder to Chinchpokly. At the Musjid Station there is only one way to get out, and that way has been divided into two passages by a circular wheel-shaped piece of wood mounted horizontally on a vertical piece of the same material. At one passage stands a ticket collector, while the other is occupied by a Railway police sepoy. Hundreds of passengers alight at the Musjid Station every day, and I am obliged to wait for a long time before I can find my way out. To-day, being tired of standing, I showed my ticket to the sepoy who always stands just behind the ticket collector, and asked him to let me go out. Being refused, I went to the station master, and met with a similar answer. I hope the Traffic Manager will take the matter into consideration, and see if the Company's servants have acted against the rule. And if there does not exist any such rule for the convenience of the first-class passengers, where lies the fference between a first and a third-class passenger?

April 20. A. H. N.

THE SIKH RIOT AT AURUNGABAD.

COLONEL LUDLOW'S report on the recent Sikh riot at Aurungabad has been published, and selections from it are printed by the *Deccan Times*. The Hyderabad Government, it should be explained, has in its service large bodies of Arabs, Sikhs, and Rohillas, who are generally employed as guards over treasuries, offices, &c. In Aurungabad a body of these Sikhs, about 100 in number, with some 200 followers, is stationed, and occupy an outlying walled enclosure called Hursul. The narrative of the occurrence that led to the ill-feeling between the police and the Sikhs, which afterwards culminated in an outbreak and bloodshed, is thus told by Colonel Ludlow:—

"On the night of the 15th December last, the officers of H. H.'s Civil Service stationed at Aurungabad, with one singular exception, entertained the Resident and visitors and residents of Aurungabad at dinner in the Baradaree, which is ordinarily used as the public offices. That portion of the building in which the entertainment was given stands on a terrace which is almost surrounded by a low ornamental balustrade. Admission within this enclosure on the night in question was by special tickets, and the police were posted round this balustrade with instructions to admit none but those provided with tickets. About 10 p.m., a Sikh who was unprovided with the necessary permit, endeavoured to pass into the enclosure, and was naturally prevented doing so by the police. The Sikh resented this action of the police by drawing his dagger and attempting to stab a policeman: he was, however, immediately seized, and by the deceased Ameen Abdul Wallee's orders disarmed and placed in the custody of a police jemadar. The Ameen then went off evidently with the intention of reporting the occurrence, when he received intimation that the Sikh had been rescued; he promptly returned to the scene of the disturbance, and on arriving there saw two Sikhs dragging away the Sikh, who had attempted to stab the policeman and who turned out to be Hira Singh, a Duffadar of Sikhs. Abdul Wallee without a moment's hesitation seized one of the two Sikhs who had hold of Hira Singh; whereupon the man attempted to draw his sword but was prevented doing so; the third Sikh did manage to unsheath his sword, but he along with his comrade was disarmed. In the scuffle Hira Singh managed to escape, and the other two Sikhs, whom Abdul Wallee arrested, were in a short while released, apparently by the orders of the third Talukdar, Mr. Dost Ali Khan. The weapons of the disarmed Sikhs remained with the Ameen.

Colonel Ludlow blames the first Talukdar, Mr. Shapurjee Jewanjee, for not having promptly inquired into the matter, and holds him responsible for the loss of life that subsequently occurred. The talukdar's excuse was that he could not deal with the case until it had been sent up to him by the police. The Sikhs made a grievance of the non-return of the weapons and concerted plans for their forcible recovery. Apprehensive of a disturbance, the third talukdar gave verbal orders to the Ameen to return the weapons, but the latter declined to do so, and urged the necessity of vindicating the law by having the offending Sikhs sent to him for police inquiry. With the exception of this officer and the Soobah all the officials seem to have "lost their heads." What may be called the second act of the drama was enacted on the evening of the 8th January, and is thus related in the report:—

"Thus, emboldened by the absence of any action by the district authorities, the Sikhs took the law into their own hands, and a body of some 15 of them armed with guns, pistols and swords, the guns being loaded, appear to have assembled in the vicinity of the Ameen's Cutcherry about 4 p. m., on the afternoon of the 3rd Rubbeeoosanee. They managed to get access to the Ameen's quarters on the plea of having some complaint to prefer. That the whole affair was preconcerted is manifest from the way in which some of them first came and looked about the premises; then one man gained access, followed immediately by a couple of others, then by five or six more, and eventually by the whole body, excepting those two or three men who were posted outside at the back entrance to the Ameen's Cutcherry. Immediately they entered one of the leaders, *i. e.*, Kissen Sing, without removing his shoes stepped on to the carpet where the Ameen was seated, and in a defiant manner informed the latter that a goldsmith owed them money and that they intended recovering it themselves by force. The Ameen advised them not to do so but go to the courts about the matter. The spokesman answered that they were determined on the course mentioned, and would like to know what the police would do in that case. The deceased Ameen replied that under those circumstances the police would have to arrest them; on this Kissen Singh came right up to the Ameen and remarked that the Ameen might arrest him then and there. As he said this three or four Sikhs surrounded the Ameen, and one of them snatched away the Ameen's pistol that was on the ground: immediately this was done the Ameen jumped up and caught hold of one Jewan Sing, the individual who had seized the pistol, and a struggle ensued between them. It appears also that as the Ameen rose some Sikh pointed a gun at the Ameen's chest, but one of the policemen about knocked up the barrel just as it was being fired, so the shot did not take effect. As sooon as the Ameen, however, closed with the Sikh one of the latter's comrades shot the Ameen in the thigh, the Ameen then hurled the Sikh, whom he had seized, to the ground, and drawing the man's sword dealt him a blow that severed a portion of the skull. Some of the policemen, who had come in on seeing such a number of Sikhs enter the premises, appear to have cleared out when the firing commenced, but four of them stood bravely by the Ameen till the last. When these men saw their officer wounded they drew their swords and laid about as well as they could, but in a few seconds the Sikhs shot the Ameen and one of his men dead, mortally wounded a third, and wounded a fourth. They then cleared out, carrying off the dead body of Jewan Sing. The above facts, come pretty near the truth of what took place, and they are in the main borne out by one of the arrested Sikhs who has confessed. There are two lanes leading to the room where the murders were committed. A few of the Sikhs made their way out by the narrow lane which opens on the Sarafa road side, *vide* No. 14; while the rest took the broader and longer lane which opens on the road from Mucherkadut; it was by this latter route that Jewan Singh's body was carried. On coming into the main street, I imagine, the few Sikhs accompaying the body feared carrying it through the town until reinforced, so they made for Ghoolam Hussain's shop which is at the corner of the Chowk or market place. Into this, some 7 or 8 of them entered with Jewan Singh's body and at once closed the shutters. From this shop the Sikhs had to be dislodged. The Soobah and the 3rd Taluqdar appeared on the scenes with but little delay, the former taking up his position at the hospital and the latter in the market place. The police were also soon on the spot, being reinforced by the Arabs and Rohillas; they opened fire on the house but failed to dislodge the Sikhs. Why the authorities did not force the shop shutters open and charge in with the bayonet I cannot understand: had this been done every Sikh in the house would have been captured, much property would have been saved, and the Sikhs would have seen that the authorities were not to be trifled with when the law was seriously broken. As it was firing of a desultory kind was kept up for some time, and the Sikhs were not dislodged till a body of their own people came down and undertook to remove them *provided the police were ordered away!* The police were eventually directed to leave the scene, after which the Sikhs entered the shop and from it removed four wounded Sikhs who were conveyed to the hospital. The body of the dead Sikh was found lying outside the shop, and it is not clear how it got there: in fact, I am rather disposed to think that the Sikhs dropped it there as they entered the shop, although evidence has been offered to show that it was pulled out of the shop when one of the shutters fell in during the fusillade. By the time the Sikh officers arrived it was dark, and there can be no question some two or three Sikhs managed to effect their escape in the dark and general confusion that prevailed. Later on the body of a Sikh was found near the Delhi Gate through which the road to the Sikh Camp passes; the corpse was taken by the Sikhs to Hursul and at once burnt, no Punchnama being held on it. The Soobah and Police doubted any such death having occurred: my inquiry, however, satisfied me that the man had been killed."

THE PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS.

A BILL to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the port of Bombay is published in the *Government Gazette*. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of this bill is briefly to secure the proper protection of pilgrims proceeding from Bombay to Jeddah. It has been found that the pilgrims, many of whom are poor ignorant persons, are often exposed in Bombay to unscrupulous treatment at the hands of the brokers. It is proposed therefore to enact that no one shall act as a pilgrim-broker without a license, thus securing due control over the transactions of these persons. The bill also legalizes the appointment of a Protector of Pilgrims for the port of Bombay. He will be subordinate to the Commissioner of Police, and will advise and generally assist pilgrims during their stay in Bombay whilst proceeding to or returning from the Hedjas, and will exercise supervision over the proceedings of licensed pilgrim-brokers. He is also empowered to inspect ships carrying pilgrims.

The provisions of the bill, which is in charge of the Hon. M. Melvill, is as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1886." It extends only to the city and port of Bombay.

2. In this Act,—(1) "pilgrim" means a Mahomedan who is about to proceed from the port of Bombay on a pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, whether he is going direct to Jeddah, or *viâ* any other port: (3) "pilgrim-broker" means a person who buys and sells, or sells on commission, or purchases for reward, passage-tickets for pilgrims: (3) "agent" includes a person who has chartered a vessel for the conveyance of pilgrims: (4) "the Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or his deputy.

3. Any person who, without a license from the Commissioner, acts as a pilgrim-broker, shall be liable for each such offence, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

The Commissioner may grant to such persons as he thinks fit, being Mahomedans and not exceeding in number such limit as shall from time to time be prescribed by Government, licenses to act as pilgrim-brokers. The said licenses shall be granted on such conditions and subject to such restrictions and limitations for the honest and good behaviour of the licensees as Government from time to time prescribe.

5. Every license so granted shall specify: (*a*) the name and business-address of the licensee; (*b*) the period for which it is to be in force; (*c*) the conditions on which and the restrictions and limitations subject to which it is granted; and shall be granted on payment of such fee, if any, as Government from time to time direct.

6. Any licensed pilgrim-broker who shall: (*a*) commit a breach of any of the terms or conditions of his license; (*b*) purchase for any pilgrim a passage-ticket by any vessel to which the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, apply, at any time before notice has been given by the master, owner or agent of such vessel, under section seven of the said Act, of the date on which it is proposed that such vessel shall sail, or unless, in the case of any vessel, the proposed date of sailing is printed on the passage-ticket; (*c*) charge a pilgrim more than the cost price of any passage-ticket purchased for him, or receive from him any fee or commission on account of such ticket; (*d*) purchase for any pilgrim a passage-ticket, on which there is not printed the price charged by the master, owner or agent of the vessel for each class of accommodation; shall be liable, for each such offence, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees: provided that nothing in clause (*c*) of this section shall be deemed to prevent a licensed pilgrim-broker from receiving from the master, owner or agent of a vessel, from whom he purchases a passage-ticket, commission at such rate not exceeding five per centum of the price of the ticket as may be agreed upon between them.

7. The Commissioner may suspend the license of any pilgrim-broker pending inquiry into any accusation against him of misconduct for which, if proved, he would be liable to a penalty under the last preceding section, and may cancel any license granted by him if the licensee is convicted of any offence under the said section or of any criminal offence.

8. Government may from time to time appoint some person, being a Mahomedan, to be Protector of Pilgrims for the port of Bombay.

The person so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be subordinate to the Commissioner and shall, with the co-operation of the police, aid the Commissioner in giving effect to the provisions of this Act. He shall also advise and generally assist pilgrims during their stay in Bombay whilst proceeding to or returning from the Hedjas and exercise supervision over the proceedings of licensed pilgrim-brokers.

9. The Protector of Pilgrims, or any person authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect any vessel conveying pilgrims from the port of Bombay.

10. The master, owner or agent of every vessel advertised or offering to convey pilgrims shall be bound to supply the Protector of Pilgrims, on demand, with full particulars as to the class, tonnage, and age of the vessel, the number of tickets of each class to be issued, the price of each ticket, the accommodation to be provided, the latest date of sailing, the ports, if any, to be touched at, and the probable date of arriving at Jeddah.

SOCIETY IN PARIS.

MR. THEODORE CHILD contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a paper descriptive of the chaotic state of "society in Paris" which he contrasts with the regular system the "Foreign Resident" attributes at the present time to London with the Prince of Wales as its central authority. The writer declares that in the French capital there is no leader, censor or central authority, and that on the ruins of the social citadel strange coteries and conglomerations have established themselves with manners and usages unknown to preceding generations. There is no longer any real Parisian Society.

THE MODERN EQUIVALENT.

There are still some rare houses where the exotic element is carefully excluded, and where the fifteen or twenty faithful guests know each other sufficiently to be able to talk together freely without treading on each other's corns. But these houses, the last refuges of the traditions of old-fashioned *bonne compagnie*, are neither numerous nor amusing. There is the society of the duchesses who are the victims of the *ennui* and emptiness of existence, *detraquees, desequilibrees*, often women of foreign origin whose transplantation into Parisian soil has resulted in morbid growths and a taste for strange distractions. Such are those noble dames whose cerebral corruption prompts them to furtive visits to the low cafes of La Villette. Such are six other noble dames, who used to amuse themselves last summer by chasing a pig with a soaped tail around the empty basin of a fountain. M. Octave Feuillet in his last novel has made a discreet reference to the corruption of some of the young ladies of the aristocracy whose conversation, he tells us, "would make a monkey blush." There is a Bonapartist society; an official society, where the women dress too loudly, talk too loudly, and applaud too loudly; a *societe tapageuse*, which is the reverse of discreet, amiable, or distinguished; several exotic societies, which enjoy the patronage of a few French counts and marquises, whom circumstances have reduced to the profession of *pique-assiettes*; there is a major and minor Jewry, and, finally, there is an immense Tout-Paris, which is gradually absorbing all the other sections of the modern equivalent of society in Paris.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF PARIS.

Passing in review these various sections, Mr. Child first deals with the old Catholic aristocracy, the Society of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, which he terms a ruin and a souvenir, that the habits having been totally changed while its exclusiveness has yielded to the commercial assaults of commercial ambition and Israelitish vanity.

At the head of the society of the Faubourg Saint-Germain must be placed the Duke and Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. The Duke, who represented France at Albert Gate in 1874, is now an active deputy, and president of the Jockey Club. The present Duchess *née* Princess Marie de Ligne, is, by her own birth, and by the birth and wealth of her husband, the greatest lady in France, after the Comtesse de Paris, according to the idea of the Monarchists. Admission to her salon amounts to a patent of supreme elegance; her friends are very aristocratic, and her existence grand and dignified in all its details. The lady whose social brilliancy comes next to that of the Duchess de la Bisaccia is the Princess de Sagan, daughter of the banker Seilliere, and therefore by birth a *bourgeoise*. The Princess de Seagan was one of the celebrities of the court of Compiegne and the Tuileries. History records that she was the first to dye her hair yellow, and to dress herself entirely in red at Deauville. Her sprightly wit attracted in former years the attention of the Prince of Wales, and made slanderous tongues chatter; but Madame de Sagan is accustomed to be talked about, thanks to two vain attempts which she has made to live with her husband. The Princess de Sagan, who has retained the friendship of the Prince of Wales, limits her hospitality under the Republic to one grand ball in May, which costs her 100,000 francs, and at which the vast majority of the guests are unknown to their hostess. During the rest of the year Madame de Sagan bores herself, in company with the Marquise de Gallifet, *née* Lafitte, also an ex-cocodette of the Empire, goes regularly to the Comedie Francaise and the Opera, sets the fashion in bonnets and dresses, and spends the summer at Deauville at her Villa Persane. Mesdames de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia and de Sagan both entertain travelling royalty. The existence of the Prince de Sagan is entirely independent of that of his wife. He lives at the Cercle de la Rue Royale, of which he is president; he is the leading member of the masculine part of Tout-Paris, and the *lanceur* of all kinds of social novelties, including Barons of Israel who desire to conquer society. The General Marquis de Gallifet also gyrates independently of his wife in the whirlpool of Parisian life; indeed, it may be remarked, once for all, that amongst the titled celebrities of Paris domestic harmony seems to be an exception. The author of *Society in London* remarks that in London also husbands and wives get a little mixed, and that the dominating idea of this stale of fusion is not the cultivation of virtue, but the prevention of scandal. In Paris "Fay ce que vouldras" is the motto of society people, even more completely than it is in London, and no particular pains are taken to prevent scandal, it being thoroughly understood that in certain conditions infidelity is excusable in a wife, and that if it were not for the polygamous instincts of the husbands the actresses would be but poorly off for dresses, and the ladies of the *corps de ballet* for diamonds. So let it then be understood that in the various sections of Parisian society there is little pretence of virtue, and no anxiety about scandal, inasmuch as there is no recognised social censor, and inasmuch as most varieties of irregular relations can be justified or excused by eminent example. As for the men of the aristocracy, their real or affected opinions exclude most of them from the careers of politics, diplomacy, the Conseil d'Etat, or the Cour des Comptes, and their existence is passed uselessly in sport and gambling, if their tastes do not allow them to remain in the army.

THE ASCENDANCY OF THE JEWS.

The ascendancy of the Jews is said to be as noticeable as in London, for in Paris they are carrying all before them by their wealth and social perseverance.

First and foremost are the Rothschild brothers, the Barons Alphonse, Edmond, and Gustave, who represent the gigantic and cosmopolitan Rothschild pocket in the Rue Laffitte, and buy the dearest pictures and objects of art to be found in the market. The Rothschilds form a noble dynasty by themselves, rank with the old noblesse, and frequent the most aristocratic houses in the town. Their social position is beyond dispute and above criticism. Besides the three brothers of the Rue Laffitte, who have their private mansions in the vicinity of the Champs-Elysées, Paris is honoured with the presence of the Baronesses Solomon, James Edward, and Nathaniel de Rothschild, of the Baroness Marguerite, who has abjured her religion and become a duchess, and of the Baron Adolphe, the last representative of the Naples house. The Baron Adolphe is the most Parisian of the whole Rothschild family; his blond beard is conspicuous in all the meeting places of the Tout-Paris. The Baroness Adlophe, like her sister, the Baroness Willy, is a great musician and a most witty and elegant lady. This last-mentioned couple dispense grandiose hospitality in their fine house in the Parc Monceau, preside over a select cosmopolitan salon, and entertain the Prince of Wales when he comes to Paris. Nothing can be more absurd than to see a vulgar Jewish millionaire, with a pronounced German accent, aping the manners of a grand seigneur and aristocrat, who is the product of many generations of culture and of traditions and prejudices based precisely on those institutions of feudalism and chivalry which are essentially hostile to the traditions and institutions of Israel. Can we imagine anything more grotesque than a parvenu dressing his valets and grooms in a livery copied from that of the old court of Versailles, and organizing in the forests of Fontainebleau and Saint-Germain, still peopled with the shades of Henri IV. and Louis XIV., stag hunts and boar hunts with all the pomp and circumstance of the royal hunts illustrated by the brush of Oudry, and by the historical tapestries of the Gobelins? But it is vain to protest against such trifles as bad taste and want of tact. The Israelites are rapidly winning their way to the front rank in Parisian society, and the only thing to do is to submit to the invasion with good grace.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

Bonapartist society is as divided as the party itself. Prince Napolean, whose *entourage* is vague and changeful, may be regarded as a leader only to a limited extent. Prince Victor also holds receptions, since his friends have charitably made him a modest purse which enables him to have a bachelor's establishment of his own. The salon of the Princess Mathilde is not political, although at the Sunday receptions you see a few militant Bonapartists there, and sometimes Prince Napoleon himself. But above all things the Princess Mathilde detests politics. Her house in the Rue de Barri is full of exquisite pictures by the old masters, and also by a chosen few of the modern schools; the arrangement of the saloons is a model of comfort and refined elegance; and the company you meet there, especially at the Sunday receptions, is composed of all who are distinguished in diplomacy, art, and letters. The Princess's Wednesday receptions are more intimate, and of late Israel has grown rather prominent at them.

THE REPUBLIC IN THE BACKGROUND.

Republican society may be seen at the receptions of the ministers, the senators, the deputies, and in the salons of the *politiqueuses* like Madame Edmond Adam. The President of the Republic has no social existence. The annual balls given at the Elysées at the beginning of the year consist merely in a promenade through the saloons of the palace, concluding with a struggle for a sandwich at the buffet, which entertainment seems to give a certain satisfaction to the clerks in the Government offices and their wives, who form the majority of the guests. During the rest of the year, M. Grévy's hospitality is limited to an occasional breakfast or dinner party given in the private dining-room of the place, where for the past three years I have remarked the same dirty black thumb-marks on the door getting deeper and deeper in tone. But President Grévy evidently takes no pleasure in entertaining, and his wife has no social aptitude whatever. Want of elegance has long been a standing grievance against the Republic. "La Republique manque de femmes!" cried Gambetta, eight years ago, in a moment of inspiration, after which he proceeded to back up with his influential presence the salons of Madame Adam, of the Marquise Arconati, and of the Comtesse de Beaumont. In spite of this beginning, the Republic is still wanting in women, and the recent visit of the Prince Charles of Portugal, Duke de Bragance, to Paris, shows how utterly the Republic fails to comprehend social duties. M. Grévy neither invited the Prince to dinner, nor to shoot, nor to the Opera, although, as President of the Republic, he has a State box at the Opera, State preserves in the forest of Marly, to say nothing of a State palace and State money given to him for *frais de representation*. The hospitality that the Duke de Bragance received was at the hands of the Duke d'Aumale, the Orleans princes, the Countesse de la Ferronays, and a few other noble hostesses. The Republic kept in the background made no attempt to assert its prestige, and left to others the honour of maintaining the tradition of French hospitality. Is not this always the case? Whenever a prince or an archduke comes to Paris he sees everybody except a Republican Official hospitality has been struck out of the programme of the Republic, so far at least as foreign visitors are concerned. And at the Ministries and at the house of the high officials what social manifestations do we find? Mainly open receptions with an orchestra and a cotillon.

A SILVER-HAIRED VICTIM.

Of Madame Edmond Adam what can one say that has not been said already? Her salon has had several phases, of which the most brilliant was that which was illuminated by the star of Gambetta. The fair editor of *La Nouvelle Revue* has sought to attract attention by all kinds of means. She has hung Chinese lanterns outside her windows and attached reporters to her person; she has pursued fame in literature, politics, diplomacy, charity fêtes and *bals champetres*; she has kept a table d'hôte for the friends of Gambetta; in her impetuous and generous vanity she has entrusted herself with secret State missions to Italy, Austria, and Russia; she has opened her doors to all Europe, and knocked in vain at the door of the Czar; she has extended her protection indiscriminately to singers, poets, actors, sous-préfets, and the financiers of the Union Générale; she has written books which it would have been better to leave unwritten, such as the hysterical pseudo-Hellenic *Paienne*; she has filled Europe with the noise of her name and her exploits, and nevertheless she remains a charming, fascinating, and beautiful lady, whose first thought is to oblige her friends. Madame Adam's idea of friendship has been the cause of her social ruin; her desire has always been to have, not a score of friends, or fifty friends, but five thousand friends; the consequence is that her salon has become a caravanserai and the rendezvous of the small fry of Tout-Paris; its character has ceased to be political, and it is now one of the many nondescript places where you meet all sorts of people, hear music and comedy, and suffer from heat and overcrowding. This decadence is regretable; one might have hoped that her early social education in the salon of the aristocratic Comtesse d'Agoult (Daniel Sterne) would have sufficed to save Madame Adam from the promiscuity of which she is at present the silvery-haired and smiling victim.

PARISIAN LITERATURES.

Men of letters, provided they be men of talent, lead a comparatively worldly existence in Paris, receiving and being received, dining and being dined. M. Alexandre Dumas is in great request in all kinds of society; so too is M. Renan. In conversation M. Dumas cannot brook contradiction, and he is by no means always equal to the interruption of a witty woman. M. Renan is a great favourite in the present chaotic condition of French society because he never deigns to have any precise opinion on any subject, and so all opinions can count upon his support; with his hands crossed in quasi-monkish pose over his shapeless obesity, M. Renan smiles serenely and agrees with his left-hand neighbour without disagreeing with the diametrically opposite views expressed by his neighbour on his right. M. M. Octave Feuillet, Emile Augier, Theodore de Banville, Duruy, Taine, Edmond de Goncourt, Halevy, may all be seen constantly at the weekly receptions of the Princess Mathilde. Sardou, on the rare occasions when he goes into society does not shine as a *causeur*; his encyclopedic information and his extreme volubility prompt him to deliver a lecture where M. Alexandre Dumas would let off his victim with a monologue. M. Ludovic Halevy is the great literary figure in the salons of the Rothschilds; he is a frequent guest at Chantilly and altogether a gentleman who does not make himself cheap in society. M. Pailleron is less careful in choosing his friends, and rather too fond of the flowery panegyrics of newspaper reporters. Rich rubicund smiling and happy M. Pailleron lives magnificently on the Qeai d'Orsay, and gives Monday dinners which are as celebrated as were the dinners of Dr. Veron and his cook Sophie. Thanks to his marriage with Mdlle. Buloz, M. Pailleron entered the sacred precincts of the influence of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which, in due course led him to the Academy. In academic circles M. Pailleron has become a very important personage. He is, furthermore, the author of that most successful comedy, *Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie* and one of that group of happy and lucky litterateurs whose success is out of proportion with their merits. I mean the lavender-kid and opoponax group of which the leaders are the Marquis de Massa, M. Gustave Droz, M. Jacques Normand, and M. Georges Ohnet. M. Alphonse Daudet, the charming novelist and delicate stylist, professes contempt of the ennui and emptiness of the *grand monde*, but he is nevertheless frequently seen in society, and his Thursday receptions in the Rue Bellechasse bring together many of the eminent artistic and literary men of Paris. Madame Daudet, like her husband, is a delicate literary artist, and at this house the *debutants* who manifest a care for style always find encouragement and a welcome. M. Alphonse Dandet is certainly one of the most brilliant and fascinating talkers in Paris.

THE ARTISTL AND ACTORS.

The artists occupy quite a prominent place in Parisian society. They live in sumptuous houses, ride fine horses, give splendid fêtes, and vie in luxury with their cosmopolitan patrons. M. Bonnat earns by his portraits half a million francs a year, and goes wherever he pleases in society, breakfasts with his eminent model President Grévy, dines with a Rothschild, and ends his evening in the salon of some titled *mondaine*. M. Gustave Jacquet is the privileged portraitist of the *grandes dames* of the Faubourg Saint-Germain. The actors aad actresses hold a less honourable position in Paris than they do in London. They make visits of a professional nature to the houses of the aristocracy and of the rich *bourgeoisie*; and at the Comedie Francaise the *societaires*, both ladies and gentlemen, are happy to receive their aristocratic and literary friends in the *foyer*. But there end the relations of the stage and the *monde*. Obviously the Comtesse X. cannot receive Mlle. Z. of the Francaise or of the Gymnase, when she knows that her husband, the Comte X. or her son the Viscomte, or her brother-in-law the Marquis Y., is the protector and banker of the said Mlle. Z. There are, of course, two or three exceptions. Madame Pasca, for instance, is the friend of a dozen noble dames who are a little stage-struck; but Madame Pasca was a *mondaine* before she became an actress. There is, in fact, nothing in Paris equivalent to the dinner-parties of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, or to the little suppers of Mr. Arthur Cecil, or to the select parties of histrionic artistes of both sexes whom my Lord Londesborough delights to entertain at his country seat in Hampshire.

THE CROWD.

Of the "Tout-Paris," Mr. Child writes that this vast congeries of individuals may be divided into several sections known as the "Tout-Paris mondain," the "Tout-Paris artiste", the "Tout-Paris des premieres", and the "Tout-Paris du Sport."

A more heterogeneous crowd than this could not be imagined; all nations figure in it, and all its relations may be reduced to three categories of motives—vanity, curiosity, and interest. The Tout-Paris is eager for summary news and gossip concerning its members; its chief objects in life are to make acquaintances, to know everybody, to go everywhere, to be seen at first nights, at balls, at dinner-parties; to make and receive visits; and, above all, to have its name printed in the newspapers. In none of the sections of Parisian society, and least of all in the Tout-Paris, can we find that finesse, that refinement, and that polished courtesy for which French society used to be renowned. The old society is dead, and with it has vanished that essentially French art of "causerie," and that most desirable characteristic of social intercourse—sureness and permanency of relations. The new society of the Republic is distinguished by a marked lack of refinement in its manners, by the insignificance of its talk, and by the separation of the sexes. The men of the Republic prefer the smoking-room to the society of the ladies. Amiable relations, elegant manners, and choice hospitality are very rare in modern Paris; and perhaps we should not be far from the truth if we attribute their disappearance to the disappearance of the salons which were the best social schools ever devised.

SACRED CONCERTS FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

SIR GEORGE GROVE writes to the *Times* to approve of more performance of sacred music on Sunday. He says:—

"To those who believe in the cultivating powers of music—morals, I, for one, think it has nothing to do with, unless in a very indirect way—it must always seem cruel that on the only leisure day in the week concerts are not legal. But such is the fact, and any attempt to 'press music into the service' of the public on Sunday must proceed in a different direction. No endeavour to 'dodge' the legal provisions against performances by payment could have any success either against the law or against the general feeling of the country. But I venture to think that there is a way in which it might be carried out in strict compliance with law and in accordance with the feeling and, indeed, with the existing action of a large and increasing number of religious people. There are many ordinary places of worship in which oratorios and shorter pieces of sacred music are occasionally performed as part of the Sunday service. This natural growth of non-congregational Sunday music might be still further extended, improved, and systematized, and in this way a very large number of people might hear the finest music on their only day of leisure and under unexceptionable conditions.... Let, then, the afternoon be appropriated to the musical service. In any church or chapel wishing to try the experiment let a committee be formed, to include the church-wardens or other officers, who should collect the fund by offertory, or subscription, or both—in time perhaps it might be done by a rate—make the necessary engagements and arrangements, relieve the incumbent of all trouble in the matter, and place this service on the same permanent and business-like footing as the others. Bishops would assuredly be found, if they do not already exist, to authorize short selections or special forms of prayer for such services. Many a church which now has only a scanty congregation on the Lord's Day would be filled to overflowing if such music as the 'Messiah,' Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' or 'Praise Jehovah,' or 'Christus,' with a symphony of Beethoven's (as truly religious as any oratorio), could be heard there, thoroughly well performed, on a Sunday afternoon, with a few prayers to sanction the performance and assert its religious character. Nor would it be less satisfactory because it had taken place in so appropriate a spot as a church, which to nine-tenths of us is the home of some of our best associations."

ULSTERMEN AND THE IRISH CRISIS.

REPLYING to a question put by Mr. Willie Redmond in the House of Commons the other day, Mr. John Morley, the chief secretary for Ireland, expressed his readiness to consider a speech recently delivered by an Orange Squire in Fermanagh with a view to dismissing the speaker from the Commission of Peace. If Mr. Morley takes notice of every defiant speech made in Ulster just now, he will have enough to do. Here is an extract from a recent sermon of the Vicar of Belfast, Dr. Hannay:—

A people rising in arms to assert what they believe to be their rights must always command admiration. Many a cause, in itself bad, has been glorified and almost sanctified by the splendid heroism, the devotion, the self-sacrifice of its adherents; but in the present revolutionary movement in Ireland there is not a single feature which can excite any feeling in an honourable man, save one of pity or of contempt. A people supposed to be chivalrous and high-spirited have substituted for the daring of the soldier, the cunning and cruelty of the savage. The murderer lurks securely in the shelter of his ditch to slaughter his defenceless victim as he passes. The moonlight marauders steal forth with blackened faces, enter houses wrapped in slumber, and shoot down and stab the inmates without regard to age or sex. Dumb animals as they rest in the fields are hacked and hewn and mutilated by the same heroic hands. These are the deeds of heroism by which Ireland's independence is to be achieved. . . . I am now supposing that the Protestants are in a position of no longer having any help from England, and, from any cause whatever, being either unable or unwilling to offer effectual resistance to the new Parliament; I am not touching upon the question whether resistance would be lawful or not under such circumstances. With the prospects before us I have no hesitation in saying that it would be not only lawful but a positive duty.

CANNIBAL SNAKES.

WRITING on "Cannibal Snakes," a correspondent in a Home contemporary has the following notes :—The ophiophagus is the longest venomous snake known, though in bulk far from the largest, being slender and graceful in contrast to the viperine snakes. The present inmate of the Zoological Gardens was about seven feet long when he was brought here eleven years ago; he is now more than ten feet in length, and still growing. Though a very valuable snake, he is an expensive fellow to provide for. During the winter months, when the common English snakes are hybernating and hard to procure, and he has fasted as long as is considered prudent for his well-being, some other foreign inmate of the Reptile House has on more than one occasion been sacrificed for the snake-eater's delectation. But in order that one costly snake, if small, may be a sufficient meal and answer the purpose of two, the victim is permitted to swallow as many frogs as he desires before being swallowed itself, and the ophiophagus is thus beguiled into eating what a few minutes previously would have disturbed his equanimity for a whole day. As a Government agent in assisting to destroy other snakes in India, this species should be highly valued by the local authorities there. The consumption of snakes by this solitary individual since his arrival in London has been not far short of a thousand. At home, when free and in full activity, if each ophiophagus of the many thousand in India despatches, say, only three snakes per week what a sum total that would present in a year! And it is all legitimate work, that claims no rupees like certain hired snake-hunters, who have been known to breed snakes by carefully keeping and hatching all the eggs they can find, and then carrying their "captures" to head-quarters to receive a reward. In South Africa it is a punishable offence to kill the Secretary bird (a great snake-eater). In some other countries snake destroyers are held in high esteem. How would it be to put a protective price on the Indian oppiophagus? But the inhabitants of snake-infested countries may congratulate themselves that many native species do good service in this way, or snakes would increase and multiply to an extent of which we can scarcely form a conception.

IN America two notorious cannibals, among others, are the "racer" ond the "king" snake, rivals in activity and in the intrepidity with which they attack and swallow other snakes, even the venomous ones, and when larger than themselves. The former is named the "racer," or "chaser," from its swiftness in pursuit; the latter "king" snake, from its dominating and all-conquering prowess. Both are constrictors, and with wonderful adroitness manage their equals in size and power; if a rattlesnake, attacking it unawares and getting its head into their mouth before the crotalus has time to turn and use its fangs. Of the "racer" (Bascanion of the American herpetologists) there are some ten species, for the most part black, and known as the "black" snake; and of the "king" snake (Ophibolus) there are, perhaps, twenty species, also more or less black, and very handsome. Both are found nearly all over the United States, all doing battle valiantly with other snakes, and doubtless consuming vast numbers, though not feeding exclusively on them. The cannibal propensities of the "king" snakes are so well known that in menageries they are generally accommodated with a cage to themselves. In the Zoological Gardens of Cincinnati was shown me a brood of young "king" snakes, among which was a perfect albino, a rare example which called for especial guardianship, and the small reptile was, therefore doomed to solitary confinement, for fear one of his brothers or sisters should fancy him for supper. A "king" snake and a "racer" were lately sent to England under somewhat hazardous though interesting circumstances. The sender was a gentleman in Indiana, a thorough ophiophilist, who has fitted up a reptilium in his own garden. He wrote to me of a rare "king" snake, which he had received recently from one of the Southern States. "He is fully four feet long, and the handsomest snake I ever saw, differing much from our own native species. The friend who sent him cautioned me not to place him with other snakes, for he would kill them all. I have always considered this a myth, and introduced him at once to a family, of which he has since been a quiet and respectable member. Our herpetological garden is being rapidly filled with fine specimens; and we are pleased to notice that the vulgar prejudice against these beautiful and interesting animals is fast disappearing."

Only a few weeks later my too confiding friend was sending to London three snakes as a present to a young gentleman who also is an ardent student of ophiology. With them was to have been a much-desired species of heterodon for the present writer; "but," wrote our sadder and wiser correspondent, "the king snake has eaten him!" Of the three—all cannibals—sent to my young friend, only two came safely to hand. Whether the third had escaped, or had been eaten by a *compagnon de voyage*, and how it happened that even two survived (no doubt, each had done good battle for life in its narrow prison), must remain a mystery. The two were deposited in the society's gardens for the winter, and both, of necessity, in a cage with others. The "racer's" companions were all larger than himself and thus far he has lived peaceably with them. The "king" snake was also in a cage with others who were supposed to be well able to take care of themselves. For some weeks Ophibolus conducted himself with propriety, though he declined rats and mice, &c.; but in an evil hour a beautiful little striped snake was a too strong temptation. Fortunately the keeper saw him coiling himself around this striped snake, which in time he would have constricted and swallowed, but the victim being much smaller and extended full length, the "king" snake's coils had not as yet injured it, and the keeper easily rescued it. Had Ophibolus found the striped snake itself doubled up, the constriction might have been fatal; but the coils of a larger snake round a smaller one may be compared to a rope round a walking-stick, too loose to retain it. The "king" snake died some weeks after this event, having eaten nothing since its arrival. "Now, if Tyrrell (the keeper) had only let him eat the striped snake," said his much-grieved owner, "he might have lived." It is unfortunate that these reptilian cannibals always seem to prefer the rarer species. Veritable epicures they are apparently, and judges of beauty. The other day a South African cobra killed two recently acquired Australian snakes in trying to swallow them, suffocating the victims, and nearly killing itself in the attempt. Last summer a Cape adder swallowed a cerastes, a most interesting little viper; and few weeks ago, when some of the cages were being painted, and the occupants had to be bestowed elsewhere, a valuable "Indian river" snake was missing. By a suspicious bulge half way down another snake the keeper easily recognised the culprit.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

[M]UCH amusement has been created in Glamorganshire by a remarkable speech by a Mr. John Jones delivered before the Mumbles Local Board. It appears that a deputation presented themselves before the board to protest against the ill-usage the donkeys at the Mumbles Head received at the hands of their drivers. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Jones, who said the question was a peculiar one, but one with which he considered it was within the province of the board to deal. It might be said that as assembly of asses they might approach the question with a certain amount of brotherly love. They knew from Holy Writ that in the days of the Judges of Israel, the valiant Samson slew a multitude of Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, and he had often thought that the inhuman treatment the poor asses received was due in a great measure to the dead Philistines calling upon posterity to avenge them. For since the Samson episode the vendetta had gone on to the disgrace of humanity. Mr. Jones, continuing, said, "I presume the deputation selected me to plead the cause of the poor asses as the biggest ass on the board, but whether this is so or not, I care nothing; all I ask is this; let us play our jaw-bones to-night so that we shall determine to do all we can to improve the condition and lighten the distress and suffering of our fellow-creatures—the asses outside the board—and prove the truth of the poet's wo[rds] 'A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.' [It ca]n not be said that we are careless or unfe[eling.] Let it matter. I have much pleasure in [jo]ining in the deputation, whose labours I hope [in i]ntroducing the of ameliorating the conditi[on] will have the effect and outside this boa[rd ... c]on of the asses inside applause.) [...]d." (Loud laughter and

A CRUSADE AGAINST TOBACCO.

THE Massachussetts House of Representatives have passed to third reading a bill prohibiting the sale or gift of tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age. A clause allowing parents or guardians to give tobacco to their children or wards was struck out. A telegram from Boston says: "The supply of tobacco, amounting to a plug weekly, to every inmate of the Massachussetts Reformatory, at Concord, is to be stopped on and after March 21, with the object of preventing the younger prisoners from becoming addicted to the use."

MADRAS.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a District Court-Martial assembled at Secunderabad, on the 3rd instant, Bandmaster Robert Foster, 14th Hussars, was charged with drunkenness at Secunderabad, on the 20th February. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the period of three months.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Kt. of St. John, 2,286 tons, Captain J. L. Shiel, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lisnacrieve, 1,830 tons, Captain John William, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry with a general cargo.

THE Brig Vestal, 88 tons, Captain A. Tucker, sails to-day for Mozambique and Quilimane with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Aspatria, 1,930 tons, Captain G Veale, sailed yesterday for Aden, Malta, and Marseilles with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers for Aden.

THE steam-ship John Redhead, 1,102 tons, Captain R Rahtkins, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Kurrachee (18th April), in ballast. She is consigned to the captain.

THE steam-ship Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain Thos. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (22nd March), with a cargo of 2,391 tons coal. She is consigned to the captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain H Hewett, sails to-day for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Ranghton, native officer, Mr Harrington, Mr Griffith, and 12 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Dago........	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ ClanMurray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair........	...	Darley..........	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ East Anglia.	1477	McDowell	L	McCulloch & Co.
„ Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus.	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria.....	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Inchrhona..	1496	Macdonald	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clyde	4124	E M Edmond ..	D	P. and O. Co.
„ Adowa	1111	Caborne	C	P. and O. Co.
„ Cambodia ...	1969	Wildgoose.......	M	Ralli Bros.
„ Henzada....	1344	Avern	...	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
21	Empire (s)	Davies	Liverpool, March 22.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Lisnacrieve (s).....	William	Pondicherry.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Shiel	Antwerp.
	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Marseilles.

The steam-ship Teviotdale entered for loading yesterday for Falmouth.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Vestal, Tucker, for Mozambique and Quillimane; and steamer Malda, Hewett, for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
16	Ciccorardi	Ciccorardi ..	Pondicherry, April 10
	Wingsang (s)	Croix	Hongkong, April 1.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Singapore, April 8.
	Brazil	Davidson	Port Elizabeth, Feb 23
17	Enterprise (s)	Pryce	Rangoon, April 6.
	Goalpara (s)	Wirebank	Bombay, April 6.
	C. Mackenzie (s) ...	Wilson	Liverpool, March 7.
	A. Marshall	McFader......	New York, Dec. 16.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Sanford, Col, Bl, I G M Works, on duty, from Kurrachee.

APRIL 21.

Banks, Surgn-Major, Bo M Estab, on leave, from Surat.
Johnston, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Jubbalpore.
Bell, Col, Bo S C, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Dempsey, Surgn, Bl M S, for further orders, to Allahabad.
James, Surgn, Bl M S, on further orders, to Allahabad.
Oldershaw, Bri-Gl, Mad S, to Belgaum.
James, Surgn, Bo M S, on duty, to Aden.

CONDENSED MILK.—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise, under date 20th current, a reduction in price, and are now quoting their Swiss Milk at 17s 6d per case of four dozen F. O. B. This Company certainly seem determined to maintain the leading position they have so long held in the market, not only by their made of guarantee—a course which we cannot too highly commend as one calculated to give confidence to every buyer and user of their brand—but also in the matter of price. The guarantee is in the following terms:—"Should any of our goods be found, on arrival at a foreign port, not to be in sound condition, such fact must be reported to us and marks and numbers of the respective cases given. It should be stated in what particular the goods appear defective; we will then meet any reasonable complaint fairly, and arrange for the return or the disposal of the goods" with the proviso that, "In no instance will any claim be allowed or entertained where goods are not at our disposal or have been sold, as unmerchantable, by auction or otherwise. Condensed milk gradually thickens with age; this is a matter entirely beyond the control of the manufacturer. Difference in thickness is no evidence of variations in manufacture; its quality in any case is the same, provided the milk is sound. We guarantee only the *sound* condition of our milk." It would be a great satisfaction to dealers abroad were other perishable goods sold under a somewhat similar warranty, and such a course would, we believe, tend as much to benefit the manufacturer as to make the foreign and colonial buyer feel a perfect confidence in dealing in a brand.—*Australian Trading World.*

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CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. I. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

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BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence.

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ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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The announcements may be in English or in an of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations presen as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna‡
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Oorooleo	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marhen
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam‡
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodnch
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjeo	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawnd	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Barehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Baratree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhalu†	Liliapore Rd
	Amroleo	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunder a
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	ab ad
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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RESERVE FUND £300,000

LONDON BANKERS
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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Rampart Row, W.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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For list of Prices apply to
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	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
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And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	...
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	20 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
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Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, ...
Dry Kiste	,, 46 0	,, 46 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Holdenheimer	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PEUMER, MAYENCE.		
Braunesberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Bernecastaler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port. ,,	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Fraude	,, 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 13 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Margoelin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		...
	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 ,,	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barruyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVARY.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY		
	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 28 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamasgne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.		
	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 24 0	
BEER.		
	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.		
	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 ..
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 ..
FROM BUSH. BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 12

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No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or refer to for payment in Bombay.
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Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.
The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.
Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
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SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 55.



PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 52.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 51.



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The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.
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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
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Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's WHISKEY TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Ph^en. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,, 75
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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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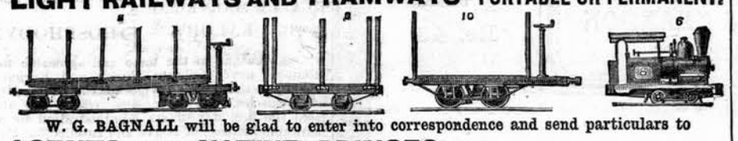
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